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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

King Tut Curse Is Exploded

Finland and U. S. Make Pact

Japan Will Protest Il Duce

Harrison Fisher Didn't Forget

Silesia Is Rough on Its Sots

Starlings Hold Capitol Dome

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART in New York explodes the myth of the fatal curse rumored to strike those who opened the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen, Egyptian Pharaoh. Director Herbert E. Winlock dissipates the wild rumors of 10 years with figures. Howard Carter, who discovered the tomb, is alive. Of the five persons who opened the tomb only one has died. Of the 22 present at the opening of the inner chamber six are dead. Of the 22 present at the opening of the sarcophagus two are dead. The 10 who handled and examined King Tut's mummy are all living. A snake ate Howard Carter's canary and an Egyptian peasant started the tale of the King Tut curse. It was a silly joke, borne out by nothing in the tomb. But it has encircled the world. The King Tut curse is a myth. It was no power—Except, of course, for those who give it power by their thinking.

* * *

¶ Finland and the United States draw together under a new treaty of friendship, commerce and consular rights. Similar commercial treaties have been negotiated between the United States and nine other nations. These are Germany, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Estonia, Latvia, Norway, Honduras and El Salvador. Nothing is said of Finland's $9,000,000 debt to the United States in the new treaty with Helsingfors, but, for an excellent reason, Washington is expected to slice down the amount—Only little Finland has met its debt installments in full.

* * *

¶ Massachusetts Institute of Technology prepares for its great assault upon the stratosphere's secrets during a storm. Prof. Carl G. Rossby, director of the meteorological laboratory, goes to St. Louis, from which mid-continental point 40 balloons, each four feet in diameter, carrying delicate little instruments to record temperature, humidity and atmospheric pressure, will be released under storm conditions. At 12 miles height the balloons will burst, but the bamboo-encased instruments will safely reach ground and some will be found—More of the upper air's mysteries seem certain to be unlocked.

* * *

¶ Japan criticizes and is criticized. The Japanese Ambassador to Italy makes an appointment to protest to Premier Mussolini the latter's recent allusions to Japan in which he used the term "the yellow peril." The Moscow press declares the speech of Foreign Minister Hirota in the Japanese Diet could readily have improved Russo-Japanese relations and did not do so—"It failed to liquidate Japan's tense policy toward the Soviet Union."

* * *

¶ Boston had 28,300 depositors who had $18,510,000 in the Postal Savings System not long ago, Postmaster-General Farley tells Congress. At the same time the 179 Massachusetts post offices safeguarded $34,687,527 for 49,405 depositors. The total figures for the whole country for 1933 break all postal savings records—$1,166,326,647 entrusted by 2,342,133 citizens. The Post Office Department feels that it coöperates with but does not invade the banking field—It claims to lend a helping hand to countless individuals who simply will not patronize banks.

* * *

¶ New York sees filing of Harrison Fisher's will, leaving his considerable estate to Miss Kate Clements, 25 years his secretary. Miss Clements began as the famous poster artist's model. He once said of his secretary: "Without her Harrison Fisher, artist, might well be Harrison Fisher, ditch digger." A hard-working secretary makes a big man bigger and he leaves her his fortune—It serves her right.

* * *

¶ Silesia undertakes to set an official curb on habitual drunkenness. The city of Liegnitz adopts a system under which heavy tipplers will be shown to the town's liquor purveyors. To make identification doubly sure the photographs of the drunkards will be posted in the saloons, and any innkeeper or bartender supplying one with liquor will be fined. Drunkards who attempt to buy will be sent to the workhouse—But what law is going to take away the thirst official booze built up?

* * *

¶ Washington federal authorities find it easier to control the stargazers in the Senate gallery than the starlings in the Capitol dome. A hard battle drove the birds from their long-time roost in the Pennsylvania Avenue elms. They took over the shining dome of the Capitol. Chemical experts burned vile smudge pots beneath the huge flock. The birds liked the warmth. Then a raucous clock-work alarm was tried. The birds loved the sound. The Capitol architect now plans terrible munitions—But the little starlings chirrup "Home of the free and land of the brave."

Magnificence and Rural Simplicity Offer Contrasts in Argentina to Monitor Tourist

Upper Left—Courtesy of Pan American Airways to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Upper Right—© Publishers Photo Service. Center—Ewing Galloway. Lower Center—© E. M. Newman from Publishers Photo Service.

Miss Shuler's Airplane Trip Covers Scenes Like These

Upper Left—Famous Plaza Mayo in Buenos Aires. Upper Right—Highest Point of Transandine Railroad on the Argentine Side. Center—Youthful Argentines on Their Way to School on the Pampa. Lower—Harbor of Buenos Aires.

Exiled President Talks of Chile To Monitor Writer

Miss Shuler Stops at Mendoza to Get Real Color of the Argentine

Wings Over South America
Ninth of Series of Articles

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—I stopped at Mendoza en route from Santiago de Chile to Buenos Aires partly because Mendoza is said to have a character so unique that no one who has not seen it has seen the Argentine.

And partly because Señor J. C. (Don Carlos) Alluralde, the local Pan American Grace Airways manager, has a reputation for giving travelers everything they could possibly wish for, even to a segment of blue sky fringed with clouds.

And partly because I had heard in Santiago that Gen. Carlos Ibanez, Chile's former President and now an exile, had moved up from Buenos Aires to Mendoza, just one big step over some of the tallest mountains in the world from his own home.

A well-informed Chilean had told me that there might be a revolution in a few days in Santiago. Well enough. I could put one and one together and make 11 as well as anybody.

Rumors About Revolution

Let all the rest of Santiago tell me, as it did, that no revolution could succeed, that "the temper of the people is not for revolutions just now," and that the new Militia Republicana, a well-armed group of some 25,000 of the citizenry, could deal with any situation, even with the army which once put Ibanez into power and might attempt it again.

Hadn't a local newspaper in Santiago photographed me in front of the Statue Republica where all revolutions start just to make my own visit more newsy in case there was a revolution? I was for telling General Ibanez that he had my money and the money of other working people loaned in bonds by American banks to Chile, which the present Government headed by President Arturo Alessandri doesn't seem to be doing

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Hoover Trip Eastward Turns Eyes on 'Cold Storage Plant'

Politicians See Possibility of Taking G. O. P. Out of the 'Refrigerator' and Getting It Into Action Before By-Elections

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 — Eleven months after the two-party system of government in the United States was put into cold storage, Mr. Herbert Hoover, titular leader of the Republican opposition, is coming East on a business trip which undoubtedly will bring to light plans of his own and the party's future.

Every report from the hilltop villa in Palo Alto, California, where Mr. Hoover has been in retirement, reiterates his desire to remain indefinitely in private life. In some strange way, the restless energies of the former President, which every one of his friends predicted would speedily drive him back into some strenuous activity, have been tamed. He has shown no disposition to return to the public arena, and those who have visited him in Palo Alto report this to be a true and complete reflection of his views.

Moreover the sentiment of rank and file spokesmen in his party is strongly for a "new deal" within the Republican organization itself, bringing men to leadership who were not involved in the 1932 collapse. There is a nucleus of loyalty to Mr. Hoover among devoted followers, but they are not included in vocal circles of the G. O. P.

These factors, however, do not prevent Mr. Hoover from taking an active part in revitalizing the party machinery, even though he himself is neither candidate nor spokesman. The former President was a rehabilitator, a reorganizer, all his life. Belgium and Russia, it is sorrowfully declared, never needed a relief administrator more than the Republican Party does.

Further, the present is held to be the correct moment to breathe new energy into the party. The by-elections are swiftly approaching, this Congress is showing a disorganized opposition, scarcely more effective than in the rubber-stamp session of 1933. The national need of the hour, it is insisted even in circles fundamentally friendly to President Roosevelt, is for a vigorous and effective opposition.

Such opposition observers say can come only through a central reorganizing force. There is no lack of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Guarantee For Baltic States Gaining Adherents in Europe

Chancelleries Moving Unofficially to Quench 'Hot Spot'

Special European Correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor.

A proposal that Soviet Russia and Poland should jointly guarantee the independence of the four Baltic States of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania has recently given rise to animated discussion in the chancelleries of Europe.

Officially, the proposal does not exist. It has been denied in Moscow and cold-watered in Warsaw, but the disclaimers were phrased in terms which left no doubt in the minds of diplomatic observers that the idea is certainly under discussion.

Credit for the plan goes in the first place to two nations lying quite outside the scope of the suggested guarantee—Japan and Germany.

The statesmen of Soviet Russia are highly suspicious of the designs of both these countries. They suspect one of them of wishing to expand to the West and the other to the East, the expansion in both cases being ultimately at the expense of Soviet Russia.

Consequently the U. S. S. R. has been seeking for some time to consolidate its relations with its western neighbors. Poland is also concerned lest Germany should try to expand eastward and is therefore interested in bolstering up the independence of the four smaller northern Baltic States.

But Poland is also anxious to improve its relations with Germany

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Vilna

Both Lithuania and Poland Claim This City, the Former Having Named It as Its Capital.

Boston Company Must Face Trial On NRA Charges

Albany Oil and Its Head Accused of Code Violation

Teeth of the NRA clicked for the first time in New England and what is said to be the second time in the United States today when the Federal Grand Jury returned an indictment against the Albany Oil Company, Inc., of Boston and its president on a charge of violating the petroleum code under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

This action follows closely the ultimatum delivered last night by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson at Worcester. There, in an address, he said that "violators of the NRA will get what is coming to them."

The indictment, read before Judge Elisha H. Brewster in Federal Court, charges the company and its president with selling gasoline at less than the posted price in violation of the petroleum code. The offenses occurred last October. There are 11 counts in the indictment, each of which calls for a penalty of $500 for each count, if guilty verdicts are returned by the court.

Before leaving for Washington in one of the Army's speedy planes, General Johnson conferred with United States Attorney Francis J.

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Things Present

Why do navies exist? Because of human hate, greed and fear. Why do nations build larger navies? Because things look bad. Will bigger navies help? Well, read the first editorial. Then read Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By."

If you feel unimportant, just see what the lowly bread crumb can do! Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods. Incidentally, we expect to see "Household Hints From Our Readers" become a popular feature. Will you help?

Perhaps you have a friend who is in a "fix." There may seem to be no way out. Tell him about the canary that sung its way out of a dark drawer! Today's Sundial should encourage thousands.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the News of Art, Music and Theaters page, Progress in Education page, Interior Decoration and Antiques page, and the weekly World News Map.

Penology Powerless to Help When Politics Run Prisons, Head of Federal System Says

Sanford Bates Praises Welfare Island Raid and Asserts Average American Jail Is Breeding Place for Advanced Crime

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—A little band of devoted men is today trying to clean up the frightful social blot of American prisons.

In Washington, it is Mr. Sanford Bates, erstwhile Prison Commissioner of Massachusetts and now Federal Prison Director, who is the author of some of the most far-reaching and least known reforms in the whole long history of federal penology.

In New York, the new Commissioner of Correction, Mr. Austin H. MacCormick, a former assistant to Mr. Bates and in his time alumni secretary of Bowdoin College, has just completed a spectacular raid on the politics-ridden Welfare Island Prison and revealed conditions there which for sheer maladministration almost tax credulity.

In the heart of one of New York's biggest prisons the gangster was apparently ruling the institution. Another name on the band of prison reformers is Warden Lawes of Sing Sing. Such men today are going about the laborious and unremunerative task of reform in a field which most good citizens prefer to forget, and which only at long intervals, as in the Welfare Island raid, has a spectacular side that gets into the newspapers at all.

"A man of courage and character," said Mr. Bates today of his former assistant, Mr. MacCormick. "That is evident by what he has done in New York."

Mr. Bates could not give direct comment on the Welfare Island raid because of his federal position.

The startling discoveries of favoritism and gangster-control there would have to speak for themselves. But Mr. Bates was familiar with the same difficulties in prison administration found in New York in experiences with other penitentiaries over the land.

It's In the Air

"There's something in the prison atmosphere," he said—"I hardly know how to put it—its abnormal, repressive, surrounded by vice, crime, unhappiness—that requires a high type of man to withstand and counteract.

"For prison work you've got to have character, probity, kindness, understanding, devotion. The city prisons, of course, are a tremendously difficult problem with their rapid turnover (you have inmates sentenced for 30 days), and rehabilitation work is handicapped. Of course, politics have no place at all.

"In the long run, rules don't cover a situation like that—it just comes down to Men and Character."

Prisons have been subject to chronic "reform" for the past century or more in the United States and England. The novelist Charles Reade fought for prison reform, and Sinclair Lewis, in a recent novel brought it down to date. Prisons as a general rule are always in need of reform, for they house the forgotten men.

Mr. Bates was on the advisory committee which helped draw up the "report on penal institutions" for the Wickersham Crime Commission which did something in the struggle for reform. That the whole prison system is in crying need of investigation no one who read that report can doubt. Summer riots in the great federal prisons, bred by tragic conditions of heat, overcrowding and idleness, and conditions in politics-ridden municipal institutions like "Welfare" Island, give the public occasional glimpses of what is going on.

One of the things the Wickersham Commission attacked was the "maximum-security," or "fortress" type of prison as a place for dumping prisoners indiscriminately. Welfare Island is the fortress-type prison. It

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Up and Down Beacon Hill

Buff-Buffer-Buffest

The political sea in Massachusetts has been bubbling but it may expect to spout. Into this sea has leaped Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, bristling with defiance to both the Republican and Democratic parties, his fiery eyes on the governorship. The splash is heard around the State. Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their party, for they will be buffeted with mighty buffets from now on from this man, who has overlooked but few opportunities to distribute his buffets.

* * *

Opening buffet dealt to the Republicans:

"The Republican Party leadership of Bacon and Richardson suggests more readily the House of Morgan than Abraham Lincoln."

And here is the Democrats' buffet from Mr. Goodwin:

"The Ely-Bentley Warren-stop-Roosevelt leadership of the Democratic Party bears no resemblance whatever to the theories of Government of Jefferson, and it is out of step with the New Deal."

* * *

After these overtures, Mr. Goodwin has wisely decided to stay away from the pre-primary conventions, where the parties will nominate their candidate. He will enter later as a candidate for both the Republican and Democratic nominations from the people in the September primaries.

* * *

How About "Puss-in-Boots"?

From now on Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett's fur will be in danger. Mr. Bartlett as president of the Douglas Shoe Company in Brockton stood out against the brotherhood that Mr. Goodwin was leading. Mr. Bartlett will undoubtedly be stigmatized as the arch-foe of the workingman, as the Moloch of the money bags. And at each attack the Brockton brotherhood, which is independent of the American Federation of Labor, will clap its hands in boisterous acclaim.

But beware Mr. Goodwin, for the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Hope for Child Labor Is Put To Massachusetts

State Labor Official Says Ratification Vote Vital to Amendment

Other States Watch

Dr. Lowell's Fear of State Encroachment on Individual Declared Unfounded

Massachusetts was depicted today as the stage upon which the long struggle for ratification of the child labor amendment will be won or lost.

Tremendous pressure is now being mobilized against ratification of the amendment in Massachusetts, Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor said, on the theory that if the onward march of the amendment can be balked in this State, its defeat is certain.

Already 20 states have ratified the amendment, twice as many in the last year as in the preceding nine, and, according to Mr. Watt, it is all important to the opponents that it be defeated in Massachusetts. If the amendment can be defeated here, the opponents can cite to the remaining 28 states the action of Massachusetts, the State of liberal legislation.

Protests Dr. Lowell's Stand

Mr. Watt took sharp issue with the statement yesterday of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, former president of Harvard University, that federal administration of a child labor law would lead to a bureaucracy, comparable to that allegedly set up by prohibition. Mr. Watt pointed out that the comparison was in no way parallel, for whereas the prohibition bureau administered a piece of specific legislation, the child labor amendment would constitute a general enabling provision.

Dr. Lowell was led to make his statement against the child labor amendment, Mr. Watt said, because he recognizes the imperativeness of stopping the impetus the amendment has acquired.

Dr. Lowell's opposition to the amendment is typical of the propaganda marshaled against it by those interests that have opposed every effort to protect the right of the individual to live decently lest it encroach on the constitutional liberty of the propertied class to draw regular dividends, Mr. Watt said in a statement to the press.

Credits Roosevelt Alone

The Labor secretary further denied that states had been at all successful in generally eliminating child labor abuses.

"The removal of these abuses is due to President Roosevelt and his NRA," Mr. Watt said. "And the ironic feature of this argument is that those who urge that child labor control be left to the states are always the ones who bend every effort to defeating it in the State Legislatures."

Mr. Watt said that he had discovered the activities of a national organization situated in St. Louis that is now concentrating all its efforts to defeat ratification in Massachusetts. To this end, he said, the organization is circularizing the Massachusetts legislators.

Mr. Watt labeled as absurd the argument that federal control of child labor would result in the Government encroaching on the province of parents and itself acting as a dictatorial parent in the life of the child.

The utter baselessness of such an argument may be readily demonstrated by observing the operation of child labor laws in the stat that has them, he said, and added that such observation would reveal that there never has been any indication of such encroachment by state officials.

Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment by Massachusetts will be considered this year on Feb. 1 before the Committee on Constitutional Law. Last year it was quashed in the Committee on Rules.

'Curse of King Tut' Shown as Another 'Nonsensical Myth'

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—The "curse of Tut-ankh-Amen" after 11 years was declared a senseless myth yesterday by Mr. Herbert E. Winlock, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

From his intimate knowledge of the excavations leading to discovery of the 3000-year-old Egyptian King, Mr. Winlock recalled the 40-odd men and women he personally knows were connected with the work and might have come under the so-called curse.

Only six have passed on—all from causes which appear natural to Mr. Winlock.

In a room of the museum not far from the mummy cases of Egyptians, Mr. Winlock carefully went over a list of names of those who found the tomb, those who entered the inner shrine, the men who aided in opening the sarcophagus, and finally the selected group of officials who examined the mummy of the Boy King of the Egyptians.

No "curse" of any kind was found in that tomb, Mr. Winlock said, and he read one reported found, "Here lies the great king, and whoso disturbs this tomb, on him may the curse rest."

Curtly the director snapped: "No such curse."

In some tombs there have been writings that could have been termed a curse on those who disturbed the dead, he said, but most of them amounted in severity to "no trespassing" signs.

About one of the alleged "victims," he said, "That man never was in the tomb, but he had a brother who was." And about two others, "They had lunch with us one day in Egypt."

Farm Mortgage Bill Ready for President

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The House today completed congressional action on the Administration bill to put a full federal guarantee behind farm mortgage bonds.

With less than 10 minutes, discussion and without a roll call vote, the House adopted a conference report settling differences with the Senate, which already had accepted the compromise. The bill now goes to President Roosevelt for signature.

Yugoslav Cabinet Task Assigned to Uzunovich

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Jan. 26 (AP)—King Alexander has accepted the resignation of the Cabinet of Premier Milan Srskitch, it was officially announced yesterday, and has intrusted Mr. Nikola Uzunovich with formation of a new Cabinet.

United States Recognizes El Salvadoran Régime

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The United States today recognized the Government of El Salvador, headed by President Maximiliano Martinez.

Railroad 'Bogey' Goes on Display At Boston Shows

Dealers Display Models Showing Big Advance in Quarter Century

The "big bogey" of the railroads, around which revolve current tales of transportation upheavals, is on exhibition in Boston.

Some say the motortruck got its classification as a "bugbear" from the railroads charging it with wandering into prohibitive provinces and devouring the short-haul freight traffic. The rails in turn deny they have a war with the trucks—they ask simply competitive equality with all phases of transportation.

This controversial question springs into the public eye again as truck models for 1934 appear on display in the show rooms along Commonwealth Avenue. In bulk and implied power they resemble prehistoric monsters rather than bugbears—but they sound no more ferocious than the putt-putt of gasoline motors.

Declared Only Myth

Show managers insist that the so-called "bugbear" of transportation is a myth around which has been built some of the most vicious propaganda for which no true representative of transportation will accept responsibility.

Ingrained in the construction of 1934 models are answers to many pointed attacks on highway transports, allegedly churned by ignorance and misunderstanding of the public service that the truck is able to perform. A countercharge is that these complaints are as obsolete as the hard-rubber tire. One of the favorites—that truck wheels pound like trip hammers on the highways—is called a hangover from a prepneumatic tire era.

Greater speeds and power is the manufacturers' reply to irate motorists who attack the truck as a drag on passenger car speeds. The largest tractor in the exhibits—said to be the biggest in the world—can travel from 70 to 75 miles an hour.

Here, virtually, is the complete drama of the spectacular rise of motor transportation from a soap cart delivery system to a vehicle of interstate commerce. In one corner a 3-cylindered air-cooled delivery truck, reconstructed from an old wagon, recalls the day when railroads chuckled at the prospects of a wolf challenging the lion of transportation.

Two Objectives

Hard by a 12-cylindered, 240-horsepowered tractor with dual rear wheels assumes the rôle of the bugbear said to have sent the railroads scurrying out of their houses of straw to lay the cornerstone of a new railroad structure that would not topple before the "huffs and puffs" of competitors.

The shows have two objectives—to impress the public with wastefulness in distribution and to emphasize the need for the truck in eliminating this waste. The first steps toward removing objections to the truck, the engineers say, is to get the hundreds of obsolete trucks off the roads, to educate drivers to keep on the right side of the road, and remove conflicting state truck laws which force higher distribution costs over the roads.

But truck manufacturers and users are not blind to the need for breaking down public resentment against the truck's use of the road with the picture of a heavy truck hugging the middle of the road, an irate motorist chugging behind, blowing his horn madly. The motorist forgets it is a long way to the front end of the truck, that perhaps the truck driver doesn't hear above the throb of his own engine.

But the research engineer is beginning to think about these things. One of the first results is a microphone, now in the making, to fasten on the end of trucks—picking up the sound of car or horns from behind and carrying it to the truck driver. The well-dressed truck will be wearing them soon.

From Soap-Cart Delivery to Interstate Commerce

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Motortrucks of 1910 and 1934

At Left—The First Brockway Truck, Made in Cortland, N. Y., in 1910, Is a Three-Cylinder, Air-Cooled Model, Made From a Reconstructed Wagon. It Is One of the Earliest Motor Trucks Made in the United States. At Right—The Brockway Model V-1200, Said to Be the Largest Truck Unit in the World and Made to Haul Loads Up to 60,000 Pounds at Sustained Speeds of About 45 Miles Per Hour.

Boston Company Must Face Code Charges

(Continued from Page 1)

W. Ford, Assistant United States Attorney John A. Canavan and Special Assistant Attorney-General William S. Scully in regard to the Boston oil company's indictment.

He praised the local government officials in bringing about the NRA prosecution and informed them that he would confer immediately with Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings in Washington in regard to further prosecutions in the New England district. These, Mr. Ford announced, will involve members of the cleansing and dyeing industry.

"The Government intends to demonstrate that the NRA is to be enforced in this district and to prove to offenders that the law has teeth in it," Mr. Ford declared. He said that Mr. William Lyndon, president and treasurer of the indicted oil company, will probably be arraigned in Federal Court Monday. The case will be prosecuted as speedily as possible.

Mr. Canavan, in charge of NRA prosecutions in Massachusetts, said that the government attorneys have been working on the case for several weeks. He said that more than 20 witnesses appeared before the Grand Jury and testified to alleged violations of the company.

The Albany Oil Company has several filling stations in and around Boston. It is charged that signs were posted giving the price of 18 cents a gallon for gasoline, but actually it was sold for five cents less.

Retail Lumbermen Pledge Continued NRA Support

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Northeast Retail Lumbermen's Association, concluding its annual convention today, adopted a resolution pledging "continued sincere cooperation and support of the NRA" and commending the administrator and his staff.

Another resolution described the Federal Home Loan Bank, Home Loan Corporation, Farm Loan Bank and Farm Loan Administration as "all effective agencies working toward the relief of a distressed situation" and added that results "are being reflected helpfully in our daily business." Mr. Orville H. Greene of Syracuse, N. Y., was elected president.

Guarantee for Baltic States Gains Support

(Continued from Page 1)

and is therefore inclined to move more cautiously than the other great Slav power. Consequently it was the U. S. S. R. rather than Poland which took the initiative in this matter.

In spite of some hesitation on Poland's part, however, it is established that the diplomatic representatives of the two countries made verbal inquiries in the four Baltic capitals concerned, to see how the land lay.

It's Not So Simple

The land, it transpired, lay rather unevenly:

"We have already a pact of non-aggression," said Finland. "In our opinion, that is enough."

Estonia and Latvia thought that any formal guarantee from their big neighbors might tend to turn the smaller states into protectorates.

Lithuania politely welcomed the idea but shrewdly suggested it might best be implemented by a joint declaration on the part of Poland and the U. S. S. R. alone. The beneficiaries would then, in diplomatic parlance, "take note" of this action without being parties to it. Thus they would in fact, have got the better of the old adage that "you cannot have your cake and eat it."

It is remarkable that all four states appear to have pointed out that they already had a much wider, and in their opinion ample, guarantee in Article Ten of the Covenant of that supposedly moribund institution, the League of Nations.

One effect of these subsurface diplomatic moves has been to revive talk of declaring the four little Baltic states to be permanently neutral, like Switzerland. This is comparatively speaking, an old project, almost as old as the four states themselves, and dates back to the days immediately after the World War.

Want Wider Guarantee

All four states, overshadowed as they are by Soviet Russia, Poland and Germany, would like to have their permanent neutrality guaranteed not only by their immediate neighbors but, for greater security, by Great Britain, France, Italy and the rest of the League. They think they would then be able to draw closer to one another politically, economically and culturally on a long-term program.

There is not much likelihood of their obtaining such a guarantee at present; but meanwhile, all four states are continually trying to establish a closer basis of coöperation between themselves.

Ever since their formation they have been anxious to link up in a Baltic Union. Discussions were actually in progress near Riga with that end in view as long ago as 1920, when Poland's action in occupying Vilna brought them to an end. Finland, Estonia and Latvia, while sympathizing with the Lithuanian claim to this city, were not prepared to give it diplomatic support. Consequently the unity talks broke down.

Seven years later, in 1927, Estonia and Latvia succeeded in negotiating a customs union. But they were never able to implement it.

Though the idea of a union of the Baltic States has to some extent languished since then, it still remains today in the background of all Baltic politics.

All four States, and in some cases Poland and Russia too, include a "Baltic" clause in their trade treaties. This empowers them to give one another specially favorable treatment over and above that granted to other countries under the most-favored-nation clause.

A recent development tending to bring the four countries closer together is their common desire to make English the language of diplomacy in their dealings with one another. This attitude is partly due to their determination not to let their own tongues be submerged in a flood of Russian, German or Polish. Another reason is the popularity of English in the Scandinavian countries with which they desire to establish close relations.

There is also the fact that England is the best market for their surplus production.

New Little Entente

Today there is a strong feeling that if the Vilna question could be settled, it would be possible for the four Baltic States to establish common foreign and cultural policies and an inter-locking economic policy on the lines now being attempted by the three countries of the Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania.

For this reason considerable attention is being paid just now to the settlement of the Polish-Lithuanian quarrel over Vilna which up to the present has prevented these two States from recognizing one another's official existence.

About Christmas time, an influential Lithuanian, Professor Birziska, who used to live in Vilna, revisited his old home with the permission of the Polish Foreign Office.

By a diplomatic coincidence not only the Polish Minister in Latvia but Marshal Pilsudski himself also "chanced" to find themselves in Vilna at that precise moment. No hint has been given as to what the three talked about. But their mere presence together in Vilna has considerable diplomatic significance.

Since the occupation of Vilna in 1920, Poland and Lithuania have had no normal relations. The frontier is still closed. There is no trade. The railway between Vilna and the sea is blocked. Timber cannot float freely down the River Nieman. Letters from villages within sight of one another have to make a détour of several hundred miles through Latvia or Germany.

If normal relations existed, the whole of Europe would heave a sigh of relief. But the difficulty is, on what basis can the two countries consent to make one another's official acquaintance? Poland will not give up Vilna. Lithuania will not give up her claim to Vilna. The Lithuanian Constitution today even names Vilna as the national capital.

At the moment the only possible solution in sight is one which deliberately leaves the question of frontiers unsettled for the time being. Hitherto the price Poland has asked of Lithuania for establishing official relations is to admit that the present frontier is definitive. There is reason to believe that if Poland would allow the frontier issue to remain in abeyance for settlement at some future date, Lithuania would no longer refuse to enter into diplomatic relations.

It is widely hoped that Marshal Pilsudski, who is himself of Lithuanian extraction, will see his way to make concessions on this point. For a settlement of the Vilna question is generally regarded as Europe's most serious problem after German equality and disarmament.

Penology Powerless To Help Prisoners

(Continued from Page 1)

is surrounded by high walls and water. This is what the Commission said on that point:

Something Different Needed

"Experience has amply demonstrated that only a small proportion of the prison population requires fortress-like buildings. With proper classification of the prison population, the present overcrowded conditions can be relieved by housing a large number of inmates in simple and inexpensive buildings of the minimum and medium security type."

Segregation of different types of prisoners was advocated by the Wickersham Commission also, but the travesty of segregation apparently practised at Welfare Island illustrates the futility of reform in the hands of maladministration.

With 3000 penal institutions in the country today, ranging from federal penitentiary to county jail, the Wickersham report declared 400,000 human beings pass through them annually, or remain.

The 100 biggest federal and state prisons confine 100,000 prisoners and cost $30,000,000 annually. These prisons are intended to protect society, says the report, and the best way to do it is through reformation of the prisoners.

The commission concluded that well-administered probation and parole systems were the best instruments for reformation at hand.

But as conditions are today the normal American prison is apt to be a breeding place of crime, where the less hardened are turned into the more hardened type of prisoners.

"You've got to give them work to do, space, interest and intelligent treatment," was the way Mr. Bates summed it up.

Prisoners Rejoice As Raid Dethrones Gangsters on Island

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—A public protest against conditions obtaining in the penitentiary on Welfare Island, second only to that which followed the uncovering by Judge Samuel Seabury of Tammany misrule, welled into the office of the Tammany-controlled District Attorney yesterday and brought a promise of quick action to aid the Fusion Administration in cleaning up the city's prisons.

District Attorney William C. Dodge announced that he would make a thorough investigation of conditions on the island with a view to possible indictments.

"I don't care who is hit nor how high up they are," he declared.

Simultaneously it was announced that the Fusion Administration's Commissioner of Correction, Mr. Austin H. MacCormick, following his raid on the Welfare Island institution yesterday, had removed Mr. Daniel F. Sheehan, deputy warden, at the same time filing charges against him that alleged violation of practically every regulation of the Department of Correction.

Mr. MacCormick named Mr. Lazarus Levy to succeed Mr. Sheehan.

Vested with full authority by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia "to clean house from top to bottom," the Correction Department head is pressing forward his investigation of the prison island, and yesterday uncovered further caches of contraband, like drugs, weapons and paraphernalia of drug addicts. These have been listed, item by item, in the inventory begun Wednesday of the system of graft, corruption and gang rule that prevailed on the island when Tammany bossed the city.

The rank and file of prisoners who have been the chief sufferers of the ruthless mismanagement of the prison are coöperating with the investigators, it was learned yesterday. Their first apprehension and uncertainty were removed when it became clear that the raid had dethroned the gang chiefs who ran things to suit their own tastes. These latter are Joie Rao, Eddie Cleary, Bosco Mazzio and Peter Kenny. Sharing their solitary confinement today are the 68 lesser gangsters who cooked their meals and waited on them hand and foot. It is an action that has made a great hit with the rank and file in the institution.

Factor Identifies Three Kidnapers

CHICAGO, Jan. 26 (AP)—John Factor today identified Roger Touhy and two codefendants as the men who kidnaped him for ransom last July.

His face trembling, Factor three times stepped down from the witness stand, walked dramatically across the courtroom and pointed out Gustav ("Gloomy Gus") Schaefer, Albert ("Polly Nose") Kator, and finally Touhy.

The four defendants slouched down in their chairs, and all except Touhy gazed at the floor. Touhy looked squarely back into Factor's face with a sneer.

Factor said Touhy was the man who stood before him, partly shielding himself with a blanket, and commanded him to write a letter to be used in making ransom negotiations.

He said he saw Kator, "the only kidnaper who was kind to me," as he was changing the bandages on his eyes on the first night of his captivity.

Schaefer, Factor said, was one of the squad of four men who actually took him prisoner.

He said the kidnapers refused to mail letters to his family and friends, and that Touhy said when he made such a request:

"We don't want the 'G' (Federal Government) in on this. We can fix the police, but we don't want anything to do with the 'G.'"

At times Factor appeared to be near a breakdown, as he told of the cruelty of his captors.

Factor told of being treated brutally. He said he sat up all of his first night in captivity and slept the next night in a vermin-infested bed. During all of his abduction period he never took off his shoes and could do but little walking now because of infection in his feet. He was hit and kicked by his abductors.

Court Approves Drug Store Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 26—The Connecticut Liquor Control Board received a setback from the Superior Court when Judge Newell Jennings ruled the commission has no right to refuse druggists' liquor licenses to drug stores.

The commission had contended that drug stores could sell liquor only under package store permits, although the liquor act provides for special permits for drug stores.

The State will appeal Judge Jennings's decision to the Supreme Court. Should the druggists win their case in the highest court they would be in a favorable position to capture a large share of the liquor business. The package stores are allowed to sell liquor in no container of less than a quart. Under the act a druggist permit would allow sale of pints or even smaller bottles of liquor.

Bartlett Clears CWA Agencies On Graft Charge

Irregularities Traced to Influences Outside of Headquarters

Such "minor" irregularities in CWA operations as have been brought to light in Massachusetts are traceable to partially unavoidable and unforeseen conditions entirely outside the jurisdiction of the central CWA administrative offices, it was declared today at the headquarters of Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the State Civil Works Board.

Charges of fraud, particularly in Boston, where evidence of perhaps as many as 1000 forged work assignment slips has been uncovered, involve non-CWA agencies whose only duty is to put the men to work on projects arranged and financed through the CWA, it was pointed out. The state CWA does not hire any men on construction jobs.

However, officials at the CWA headquarters declared, the State board is just as anxious to have uncovered and corrected all cases of fraud and irregularity as are the local authorities and the federal investigator now working on them. Efficient operation of the entire program is the prime consideration of the State board, it was said, and every effort to facilitate this, through weeding out graft or correcting misapprehension caused by over-sensationalized accounts of minor incidents, must be supported.

Out of a total of more than 17,000 employed on CWA projects fewer than 350 have been discharged due to misunderstandings or the finding of illegalities. Meanwhile, inquiries into charges of irregularities in Lynn, Fall River, Quincy, Revere, and Everett continued. Grand jury action on the alleged forging of work slips in Boston is possible.

Speaking last night over the radio under auspices of the New England Council, Mr. Bartlett expressed confidence that "the temporary cessation will soon be over." Pointing out that when the CWA program was launched Washington had no idea that it would be so readily absorbed, Mr. Bartlett declared that the recent order curtailing time schedules was neither the fault of the State Board nor the desire of the authorities at the capital.

Release of another $75,000 or $100,000 for immediate purchase of supplies is expected momentarily at the state headquarters here, while authorization to launch the projected unemployment census is likewise awaited.

Hoover Trip East Stirs the Politicians

(Continued from Page 1)

controversial issues in Congress and before the people. There is no lack of potential criticism of President Roosevelt's monetary and social policies. But there is almost complete ineptitude in concentrating and vitalizing the criticism. Republican Party headquarters, presented with great opportunity to draft and broadcast powerful and effective criticism, have preserved in the main a blank silence. Such campaign documents as have haltingly issued have been badly done and have left no impression.

Whether Mr. Hoover, with his talent of organization and his comprehension for the issues at stake will step in to stir and direct the G. O. P. elephant, is as yet uncertain. But his trip East—even under the guise of "private business"—is held to be the most significant sign on this year's political horizon.

Some critics here are turning back to those forgotten documents—Mr. Hoover's campaign speeches—and finding in them foresight, little reflected by any other Republicans in 1932, of the revolutionary significance of the New Deal. No better text of criticism now exists, they say, than the speeches made by Mr. Hoover on his final swing across the country just preceding the election.

Nobody studied President Roosevelt's Commonwealth Club speech at San Francisco more acutely than Mr. Hoover, and extracted from it the sweeping reorganizations in business structure, in banking, in social relief and reform, which have since emerged. Mr. Hoover declared these to be violations of the "American system." This is perhaps a better campaign slogan in 1934 than in 1932, and unless the Roosevelt revolution manifests sweeping success along the line, the cry will be particularly potent in another year.

Eyes, therefore, are concentrated on Mr. Hoover—at the least, upon his intellectual comprehension of the broad issues, if not upon his personality or his political attributes—for guidance in bringing back to normal functioning the two-party system.

Lena, Like Namesake, 'Leaps' Out of Sight

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 26 (AP)—The local post office is trying to find a woman who owns 20 cows.

A letter has been received here addressed to "Lena Flaney, Owner of 20 Cows, Pittsfield, Mass."

So far the post office has been unable to locate either Lena or the Cows.

Women Begin Census Of Jobless Workers In Homes of State

Three thousand women, enlisted from the ranks of Massachusetts' unemployed white collar class, marched into the highways and byways of the Commonwealth today in a project designed to provide work for people by finding out how people fare who cannot find work.

The project which started today is the CWA unemployment census directed by Mrs. Anne Page. The women workers will visit every home, gathering statistics pertaining to the number of unemployed and the physical and economic effects upon households affected by unemployment.

The census project has been ready to start for several weeks but has been held up by a number of courses. Delay in printing forms as well as controversy over franking privileges have been the principal red-tape obstacles.

During the delay, Mrs. Page kept 150 women at work in the headquarters offices. The highest paid workers are statisticians, three at $37.50 a week. There are approximately 2500 enumerators receiving $18 a week.

Pennsylvania Joins Northeastern States To Unify Labor Laws

Pennsylvania's notification today that it would join with six other northeastern states in working for uniform labor laws, completes mobilization of the industrial east behind a project expected eventually to spread throughout the nation. The movement seeks perpetuation of certain provisions of the NRA involving working hours, child labor, and wages.

Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania in a message today to Senator Henry Parkman Jr., chairman of the Massachusetts special commission assigned to initiate interstate agreements, lined up his State definitely as one of the prime movers in this venture.

The Massachusetts commission reported to the General Court this week that New Hampshire, New York, Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts already were agreed on the desirability of procuring uniform legislation in each of their respective legislatures.

Census Tells Story Of Migrant Negro

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA—Although the South is commonly regarded as the traditional home of the Negro, the latest census shows that of the five cities in the Uunited States with the largest Negro populations, not one is south of the Potomac River. These cities, with their Negro populations, are: New York, 327,000; Chicago, 234,000; Philadelphia, 219,000; Baltimore, 142,000, and Washington, 132,000. New Orleans leads all Southern cities, with a Negro population of 129,000.

The increase of Negro population in the North from 1920 to 1930 was more than twice what it was in the South. The heavy northward migration of Negroes during the last decade is, of course, the explanation. In the 13 distinctly Southern states, below the Potomac, the net increase of Negro population from 1920 to 1930 was 364,529, or 4.3 per cent, while the increase of white population was 3,115,400, or 14.8 per cent. Since 1900 these states have had a net gain of 25.3 per cent of Negro population and 68.7 per cent gain in white population. The proportion of Negroes in the South is steadily decreasing. In 1880 Negroes comprised 36 per cent of the total; in 1930 they comprised 24.7 per cent.

The United States, as a whole, in 1930, had a Negro population of 11,891,143 in a total of 122,775,046, which is 9.7 per cent, or less than one in ten. In 1790 the proportion of Negroes to the total was 19.3 per cent, or about one in five. Each successive census, with two exceptions, has shown a lower percentage of Negroes than the one before.

Alabama Pictures Applauded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—Colored slides of Mobile's Azealea trail won "wildest applause" at New York when scenes of Alabama were shown on the screen at an entertainment given by Albarians it was reported in a letter received here.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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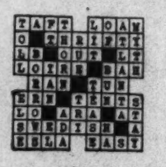

Matter Near Vanishing Point In Great Vastness of Space, Chicago Astronomer Asserts

Professor MacMillan Reviews Report of Dr. Hubble Which He Says 'Enlarges Our Concept of the Infinity of Space'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 26—New evidence of the extreme rarity of matter in space, indicating that there is actually so little that if it were all broken up into molecules the universe still would be "almost a perfect vacuum," has been revealed by latest astronomical findings reported at the University of Chicago, according to its famous astronomer, Prof William D. MacMillan.

Explaining the meaning of a scholarly report sent to the University from the Mt. Wilson Observatory in California, Professor MacMillan put it quite simply when he said in an interview yesterday that "it enlarges our concept of the infinity of space."

This great vastness of space, while it is so comparatively empty of matter, is undoubtedly filled with energy and light, according to Professor MacMillan, but just how much no one knows.

Extremely Rare

The report, prepared by Dr. Edwin P. Hubble of Mt. Wilson, brings out, first of all, Professor MacMillan said, that matter, although it seems so dense and dark to inhabitants of the earth, is really extremely rare in space. It is so rare, in fact, that if all the molecules of matter in the known universe—that is, what composes the earth, the other planets and all the stars—were spread out evenly each one would be separated from its neighbor by a void of about seven feet.

Another way of describing it, he said, was to picture a cubic quantity of space measuring 62,500 miles on each side. The molecules of matter inhabiting this amount of space, if all the molecules in the known universe were evenly distributed for purposes of calculation, would not weigh over one gram, which is the weight of a cubic centimeter of water.

Comparatively, there would be but one molecule for each 10,000,000 cubic centimeters of space. When the excessively diminutive size of a molecule is considered—a molecule being estimated as not more than one hundred millionth of an inch in diameter—the comparative scarcity of matter becomes all the more appreciable, Dr. MacMillan pointed out.

Almost Perfect Vacuum

"Space with a little matter in it," Professor MacMillan said, "is almost a perfect vacuum. It is, in fact, a vastly better vacuum than you can get in a physical laboratory."

The reason that humanity, dwelling on a material earth, gives matter so much importance is because the earth represents an extreme concentration of material substance, he pointed out. "Matter seems very dense to us," he said, "because we're in a place where it is all gathered up into a point of concentration." Looking away from the earth, matter dwindles in importance, and space stretches out into infinity, without beginning or end.

Astronomers are seeing farther into space all the time, Professor MacMillan said in commenting on Dr. Hubble's work.

"Dr. Hubble," he said, "has seen galaxies so far away that it would take 300,000,000 light years to reach the earth from their distance, and when the observatory gets its new telescope, he will probably be able to see twice as far."

The full report is published in the current issue of the Astrophysical Journal, published by the University of Chicago Press.

New Telescope to Help Solve Riddles of Skies

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 26 (AP)—The 1,000,000-pound telescope with the 200-inch eye, being built for the California Institute of Technology, is expected by natural scientists to solve one of their biggest riddles—whether the universe is expanding.

Dr. Edwin Hubble, famous astronomer at Mt. Wilson observatory, whose realm of exploration is 3,600,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles wide, said yesterday he was confident the new instrument would answer the question that has been perplexing physicists for years.

He has been looking for the answer in objects so far away that it takes 300,000,000 years for their light to reach the earth.

The new telescope will penetrate distances three times as far and unfold a volume of the mysteries of space 25 times as vast as the present world's largest telescope, the 100-inch mirror instrument over which Dr. Hubble now presides.

Industrial Rackets Exposed by Victims In Chicago Courts

CHICAGO, Jan. 26 (AP)—Tradesmen whose businesses allegedly have been forced from legitimate independence into bits of Chicago's vast octopus of industrial organization followed one another to a criminal court witness stand yesterday to describe brazen tactics of terrorism by which they said racketeers ruled.

Piece by piece the State began fitting together through witnesses, who State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney said had lost their fear and were willing to talk, the component parts of the jig-saw puzzle that is the city's racketeering system.

The story of the cleaners' and dyers' warfare, fraught with window smashing and bombings, above which loomed the figure of James E. Gorman, president of the Retail Cleaners' and Dyers' Union, was told. Gorman is one of the 18 defendants in the case.

Testimony that tradesmen were forced to join this and other unions and that an arbitration contract was forced upon them and that strikes were called almost at will when the small independent operator protested against his lot was introduced. The trial at which these salient facts were brought to light involves union leaders, gangsters and others, among them a university lecturer and a prominent attorney. They were charged with conspiracy in attempting to dominate fraudulently the cleaning and dyeing, linen supply, carbonated beverage and laundry industries. The case, first of its kind in Chicago courts, was Mr. Courtney's major move to keep a campaign pledge to rid the city of racketeers.

Harrison Fisher Leaves Estate to Secretary

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Mr. Harrison Fisher, creator of "The Harrison Fisher Girl" on magazine covers, who passed on last Friday, left the bulk of his estate to his secretary, Miss Kate Clements.

Miss Clements, for more than 25 years the artist's secretary, first met him as one of his models and for many years posed for his book illustrations and magazine covers.

Mr. Fisher once said of her:

"She's a lifesaver around the studio. Without her, Harrison Fisher, artist, might as well be Harrison Fisher, ditch digger."

Aloha Camps Plan Musicale

The Aloha Camps for girls and boys will present a musicale at the Shady Hill School, Cambridge, Jan. 28 at 4 p. m. Mr. and Mrs. Roger W. Babson and Prof. and Mrs. Arthur H. Cole are among many patrons and patronesses.

Moscow Regrets Japan's Failure To Alter Policy

Soviet Press Finds Little to Commend in Speech of Foreign Minister

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (AP)—Suspicion and distrust of Japanese intentions in the Far East were voiced in the Soviet press today in the first reaction to the speech of Foreign Minister Koki Hirota before the Japanese Diet and the resignation of Gen. Sadao Araki as Minister of War.

Declaring no changes in Japanese policies can be expected to result from Mr. Hirota's declaration of policy and General Araki's retirement, the newspaper Izvestia added:

"It is regrettable that neither event gives any indication of a decision by the Japanese Government to begin a decisive liquidation of its tense policy toward the Soviet Union.

"The speech of Hirota, which could have played such a positive rôle in the improvement of international relations, can hardly be considered as having accomplished this purpose."

Declaring that Mr. Hirota tried to explain the present tension in the Far East by attributing to the Soviet Government a change in its former policy, this Government organ then went on to say:

"By saying this he obviously wanted to minimize the responsibility for sharpening Russo-Japanese positions in the Far East—which responsibility lies entirely upon the Japanese Government."

Concerning the Japanese Foreign Minister's reference to stabilization of peace in Asia, Mr. Karl Radek—writing in the same paper—warned that "peace is in danger despite and owing to the 'stabilization measures' of Japanese imperialists.

"The stabilization of peace in the Far East which Hirota mentions means establishment of such order as best will serve the interests of Japanese imperialists. In other words peace can be established in Asia when it is in the hands of Japanese imperialists."

Referring to General Araki's retirement and the appointment of Gen. Senjuro Hayashi as his successor, whom he identifies as a leading authority on Manchuria and Mongolia, Mr. Radek added:

"It is very evident that the change in the War Ministry means no change in Japanese policy. The whole organism of Japanese imperialism is feverish and because of that it behooves everyone to watch out."

Japan's Envoy in Italy To Protest to Il Duce On Far East Article

ROME, Jan. 26 (AP)—A strong Japanese protest will be made tomorrow to Premier Mussolini personally against a recent article written by Il Duce on the Far East, it was learned today.

The Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Hajime Matsushima, who will deliver the protest verbally, also will voice his Government's objections to a speech by Marquis Giacomo Medici del Vascello in the Chamber of Deputies.

Diplomatic circles have hummed for days with rumors that such a protest was to be made. Mr. Matsushima requested the appointment following the receipt of instructions from Tokyo, and the hour was fixed for Saturday afternoon.

It will mark the first Japanese protest for a long time, despite the fact that a campaign has been waged in the Fascist press against economic aggression. This aggression, it is asserted, has seriously injured the Italian silk and cotton goods market.

In the article and the speech to which the Japanese objected, both Premier Mussolini and the Marquis del Vascello alluded to the "yellow peril."

The Marquis, reporting to the Chamber on the Italian naval budget for 1934-35, referred to Japan's recent naval activities and policies as constituting a "menace."

Dillinger Gangsters Arrested in Tucson

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 26 (AP)—John Dillinger, midwestern desperado, and three henchmen were drawn into a police net and captured yesterday.

Officers, working swiftly and calmly, found the men unprepared for battle. Not a shot was fired although two of the four attempted the use of pistols.

Dillinger himself calmly surrendered under the threat of leveled guns and admitted his identity after his asserted followers were taken into custody one by one. They are Charles Makley, Russell Clark and Harry Pierpont.

Two firemen who helped Makley and Clark remove their baggage from a burning hotel building, remembered them when they saw their photographs in a detective magazine, the day after the fire. Pierpont was identified by his "soft voice" when he arranged for an attorney to help Clark.

Makley, Clark and Pierpont were among 10 convicts who escaped from the Michigan City, Ind., prison last Sept. 26, shortly before Dillinger was freed in the bloody jail delivery at Lima.

The four gang members carried $36,000 in currency and $12,500 in cut and uncut diamonds. Of this beside the money and jewels police found five sub-machine guns, four bullet-proof vests, 50 pistols and revolvers, $3500 rounds of ammunition and three automobiles all equipped with police radio sets.

One of three women arrested with the gangsters is Mary Kinder wanted in East Chicago, Ind., on a murder charge.

Capt. Matt Leach of the Indiana State Police said officers would start for Tucson immediately.

Special precautions were taken to guard against a possible attempt at jail delivery by members of the gang still at large. The Pima County Jail, where the four are held, bristled with riot guns and other weapons. Inside guards were ordered to wear side arms and a special cordon of officers was thrown about the jail.

Other crimes of which members of the Dillinger gang are accused include the slaying of a Chicago policeman during a roadhouse holdup and the killing of another officer who attempted to arrest one of the Michigan prison fugitives. A long list of bank robberies in the Middle West is credited to the gang.

John Dillinger and his three henchmen were held under $100,000 bond each on fugitive charges by Justice of the Peace C. V. Budlong today.

Hearing on the charges was set by Justice Budlong for Jan. 30. He denied a request of Clarence Houston, Pima County attorney, that the fugitives be held without bond.

Kidnaper Convicted In Detroit Trial

DETROIT, Jan. 25 (AP)—Joseph ("Red") O'Riordan, described by police as the last member at large of a kidnaping ring that preyed upon Detroiters for several years, was convicted by a jury this afternoon of abducting Abe Fein, a bootlegger, here in 1927.

O'Riordan was arrested last fall in Los Angeles. During his trial, he denied he was a member of any kidnaping ring, and testified he was in church at the hour of the Fein abduction.

Fein named as other members of the ring that held him prisoner until he paid $14,200 ransom: Fred "Killer" Burke, Milford Jones, Abe Axler, Eddie Fletcher and Raymond Bernstein. Burke and Bernstein are in the Marquette Branch Prison, at Marquette, Mich., serving life terms for murder. Jones, Axler and Fletcher died at the hands of gangsters.

Fire Wrecks Old Gould Yacht

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26 (AP)—Fire beat the junkman to the U. S. S. Niagara early today, completely wrecking the one-time palatial yacht which the Government obtained from Helen Gould, New York heiress, for use as a submarine chaser during the World War.

She's Captain of an Airship

Courtesy of Fotoaktuell, Berlin, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Frau Sophie Thomas of Berlin

The First and Only Woman to Hold Captain's Certificate Is Seen Repairing an Airship Motor.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Few Germans realize that the small Parseval-Naatz airship often seen cruising over the capital and other parts of Brandenburg is commanded by a woman. Frau Sophie Thomas of Berlin was interested in developments in the air long before she specialized in airships. As the wife of a former air officer of the last war, she studied all forms of aviation, particularly the building of airplanes. Later, she concentrated upon airships, and qualified, in August, 1930, as the first woman to hold a captain's certificate for airships. Not only in the guiding of an airship but in practical matters of engineering she has long been expert.

Chile Asks Recipe Of Alcohol-'Gas' Fuel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—"Mixed fuel" has become the subject of a controversy throughout the country. Importers of gasoline are compelled to mix with it 6½ per cent national alcohol. They disclaim all responsibility for difficulties met with in its use.

The Government, unperturbed by public protests and determined to aid national alcohol producers, is stated to be considering an increase in the alcohol percentage. Meantime the problem is occupying much attention and many curious suggestions are put forward to explain difficulties encountered with the mixture by motorists.

El Mercurio states that vague references have been made to the "splendid" results obtained with mixtures in other countries. It adds: "What the public wants is definite and authoritative information from an absolutely impartial source respecting the composition of fuel mixtures used abroad, the results obtained in practice and motorists' opinions with regard to them."

Dirigible Maker Thinks Overseas Airlines on Way

American Engineers Hear Goodyear Head Say Speed Needs Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 26—The world-wide scope of the transportation industry and its importance to everyone was presented last night at the annual banquet of the Society of American Engineers.

Mr. A. H. Roy Feddon of the Bristol Aeroplane Company, Ltd., of England, was awarded the Manly Memorial Medal presented annually to the author of the best paper relating to theory or practice in the design or construction of aeronautic power plants.

Mr. Paul W. Littlefield, president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company and builder of the United States Navy dirigible Macon, told the engineers that the need for speed would soon bring transportation by air as the most economical and desirable means of overseas service.

Mr. Littlefield said it was not expected that the lighter-than-air craft would ever come into general use on land but he reminded the 900 automotive engineers at the banquet here that it was their privilege to develop other forms of travel to the utmost, for speed, safety and economy.

He prefaced his remarks with a sketch of population trends to emphasize the conclusion that in the future more thought must be given to men as consumers and not as producers. "We must look toward not only increased population but ever higher standards of living," he declared.

"We will find it increasingly necessary to continue the mechanization of agriculture as well as industry in order to bring about maximum of production. Costs may be lessened, consumption or leisure hours increased and desire for the better things of life multiplied," he declared.

Mr. Littlefield made it plain he believed it necessary for the welfare of the nation to develop home markets. Exports, he declared, always will be subject to attack and the main stress of the producer should be made on development of domestic outlets.

Mr. Feddon, winner of the Manly medal, was unable to be present and the trophy was received on his behalf by his son, Mr. A. J. Feddon. The presentation was made by Mr. Eugene E. Wilson of Chance Vought Corporation, Hartford, Conn.

The Wright brothers' medal was presented to Mr. E. N. Jacobs of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Washington. The medal is awarded annually to the author of the best paper on aerodynamics or structural theory or research, or airplane design or construction.

Both papers mentioned were presented at the International Automotive Engineering Congress, sponsored by the Society of American Engineers at Chicago last August, during the Century of Progress.

Speech From Throne Reports on Canada At Home and Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 26—Satisfaction in present progress and hope for the immediate future, but nothing not already forecast in the way of new legislation, were contained in the speech from the throne, delivered yesterday by Lord Bessborough, the Governor-General, at the opening of Parliament.

After referring to Canada's stand at home and abroad as regards trade and business as a result of improving conditions, attention was called to approaching legislation establishing a central bank, revising bank charters and further amending banking and monetary legislation.

Comment was also made on proposed discussion of agricultural, short term and intermediate credits as recommended in the MacMillan Commission's report; to continuation of unemployment relief and assistance where necessary; the promotion of employment by expenditures on essential public works and undertakings; and to proposed amendments to the excise companies, judges and elections statutes.

Estimates which "have been prepared with regard for rigid economy consistent with requirements of the public service" will be presented at an early date.

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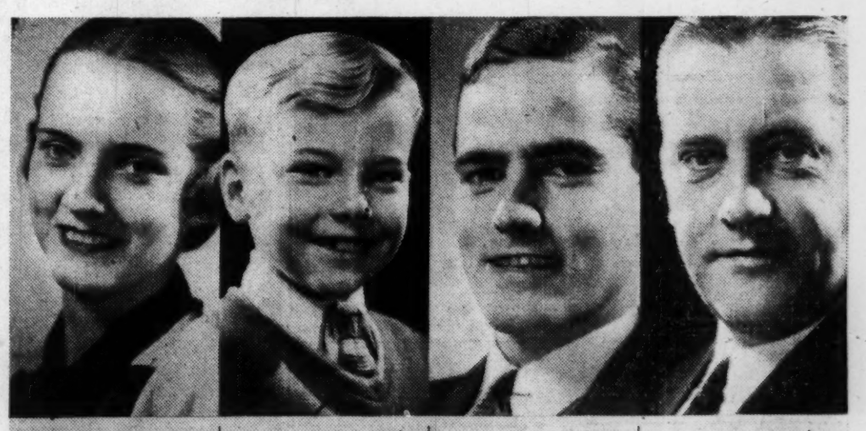

. . . . . to give the babies ADVANTAGES when they grow up."

. . . . . to be an All-American end, and a famous lawyer."

. . . . . to be my OWN boss, instead of working for one."

. . . . . to stand on my OWN feet when I'm too old to work."

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THEY want the opportunity to *be* somebody, and *do* things, and *go* places. But, more than anything else, whether they name it or not, they want *security for the years to come.*

That is Living Protection. And that's a thing that most of us haven't provided enough of, in recent times. We've *mortgaged* our futures instead of securing them. But *now* every thoughtful man and woman must realize, as never before, the vital need for a different and better way of safeguarding the *living future.*

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Investors Syndicate was founded in 1894. Since the beginning it has maintained a perfect record for prompt payment of every obligation. During the last four years, depression years, it has paid *twenty-five million dollars* in cash to its Certificate holders.

Today, thousands are entrusting their Living Protection to Investors Syndicate.

What kind of Living Protection do YOU *need?*

Is it protection to stand by you when you are out of a job? To build a reserve for your business? To see your children through college? To buy a home? To take care of yourself when your best earning years are over? Whatever the need, Investors Syndicate offers the *help* you need. A representative of this institution explains it all in just a few minutes of your time. To invite him to call on you places you *under no obligation,* except to give him those few minutes. *Won't you do that—for yourself? Today, mail the coupon!*

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+ + +
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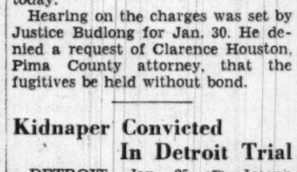

Make "*Spanish Cream*"
1 tablespoon Cox's Gelatine; ½ tablespoon vanilla extract; 2 cups milk; pinch of salt; 2 eggs, separated; (¼ cup sugar).
Sprinkle Gelatine in milk, leave ten minutes. Heat in double boiler, stir until dissolved. Add egg yolks beaten with half of sugar, cook until thickens. Remove, add egg whites beaten to froth, mixed with remaining sugar. Stir well, add vanilla, salt. Pour into wet mold.
FREE: Write for "Cox's Gelatine Recipes." Cox Gelatine Co., 346 Greenwich Street, New York.
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Soldiers of CWA Wage War To Save Massachusetts Lives

With a West Pointer in Command, They Move Against Dangerous Turns, Careless Drivers and Obstructions That Mar the View

Massachusetts today is a battlefield upon which a war to save lives rather than to destroy them is being waged. The war is against the automobile accident.

The "wagers" are CWA workers hired under the unimaginative title of "Project No. 6493," which is the Massachusetts Highway Accident Survey. But "Project No. 6493" means that they must accomplish in two months what under ordinary circumstances would take nearly two years.

Armies move in great masses with the swiftness of lightning. To gather the mass of information sought in the survey, the highway speeds and law observance; the analyzing of more than 200,000 accident records of the past four years involving personal injury; and a hundred and one correlating subjects, an army organizational genius was the logical answer.

West Pointer in Command

Thus Col. Robert G. Eddy, a graduate of West Point and on the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is supervising the project in coöperation with the State Departments of Public Works and Public Safety and the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Colonel Eddy organized the entire group of 1000 workers, which include clerks of all kinds, draftsmen, traffic engineers, statistical experts and executives, within a week from the time of approval of the project by Mr. Joseph A. Bartlett, State CWA chairman. The actual organization of the survey resembled the mobilization of troops.

The workers use the entire eighth floor of the new Public Works Building. Six weeks ago, the floor was empty. Today it is a teeming mass of activity with its length and breadth strewn with people and desks, telephones, typewriters draftsman's tables and map boards.

Plots His Battleground

Colonel Eddy has divided his battlefield—the State of Massachusetts—into seven sectors which are the seven highway districts of the state. From these districts, men go out daily to find out the real "enemy"—automobile accident causes—and how they can be "wiped out." The weapons are pencils, traffic tabulating machines, charts, slide rules, etc.

Dangerous intersections, blind curves, boulevards, hills and places where accidents occur frequently are checked with sketches showing just what would cause an accident.

For example, a road may be too narrow, more warning signs or a traffic light may be needed; or a billboard obstructs the motorists' view. Definite recommendations, however, are to be withheld until every possible angle of the districts is studied by the engineers, including the ratio of weather and volume of traffic to the accident.

The survey has not revealed enough to date to result in a definite plan of action but early tabulations reveal that it is the chronic violator of traffic regulations who is the cause of the major portion of highway accidents. A study of highway visibility under various climatic conditions is in process.

Risk to pedestrians walking on highways at night is measured in split seconds. Under ideal driving conditions, the survey engineers found, the driver of an automobile is able to see a pedestrian only six seconds before he reaches him when traveling at 10 miles an hour; three seconds at 20 miles, and 1½ seconds at 40 miles an hour.

What Causes Accidents

Eight reasons are so far seen as the causes of over 90 per cent of accidents on the highways of the State. They are:

1. Operating too fast for conditions.
2. Passing car going in same direction when vision is obscured.
3. Failure to keep to right of road.
4. Failure to slow down at intersections.
5. Failure to slow down when approaching pedestrians.
6. Failure to observe eight-foot law with respect to street cars.
7. Violation of traffic control devices.
8. Dangerous and improper parking.

Cities and towns throughout the State are coöperating with the survey. Local accident records will be supplemented by the data gathered in the highway accident study with the view of establishing a definite plan of remedial procedure over a period of about 10 years.

Newton was one of the first cities to have a survey made and when it is completed, a traffic flow map will be made by the CWA draftsmen. The map is said by officials of the project to be necessary to the solution of traffic problems. It will indicate traffic direction and volume as well as street capacity. Maps similar to the one planned for Newton are also planned for other cities and towns over the State.

An interesting plan calls for setting up an accident location map file for every city and large town in the Commonwealth. Police officers or others desiring to know the hazardous traffic districts of their city or town would merely have to consult the accident location file. They would keep closer watch on these spots with their extra vigilance probably resulting in fewer accidents.

Another phase of the project will be the study of traffic violations and the disposition of the cases from 1930 through 193?. Its objective will be to provide cities and towns with a file of the operators in their communities who have been violators of traffic laws or who have been held in connection with an accident. In this way the police will have knowledge of the drivers who are habitually involved in accidents and can take steps to find out why.

The survey is believed to be the most comprehensive and the first of its kind ever to be conducted in the United States. It is the largest "white collar" project approved by the State Civil Works Administration. Its weekly pay roll has averaged $15,000. The kind of employment furnished was the most seriously needed as up until the survey was authorized, few unemployed "white collar" workers were being aided by CWA projects.

When the survey is completed, a program of recommendations on how the State can best reduce the number of automobile accidents is expected to be submitted to the Legislature. By this it is hoped to make Massachusetts a model highway safety state.

They Plot to Save Men, Not to Destroy Them

All Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Part of the Army That Is Working to Make Roads Safer

Left—This Shows Some of the 500 Men and Women Who Are Tabulating the Causes of Automobile Accidents in Massachusetts. Inset—Col. Robert C. Eddy, in Command of the Accident Survey. Right—Mayor Sinclair Weeks, in Center, Watching Engineers Check Conditions in Newton.

Johnson Blasts State Sabotage By NRA Chiselers

Tells Worcester Audience Recovery Is Coming, Then Rushes Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 26—Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, stormed into Worcester last night, laid down the law in terms intended for NRA "chiselers" and then rushed right back to Washington in time for work this morning.

More than 3000 persons jammed the new civic auditorium to see the heavy-browed strong-arm man of the Roosevelt recovery forces and hear his message. He came here at the invitation of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce.

The General blew into town in the usual style. He flew to Boston so fast that the Worcester escort committee that went down to meet him on his arrival from Washington was an hour too late.

The general talked about New England's "crusted conservatism." He said New England was not backward when "we became a nation and the Tories of 1776 were just about as scarce as the Tories of 1934." He said a lot about "chiselers." He mentioned an old-fashioned New England remedy called the pillory. He called the city a "bailiwick." And people liked it, ate it up.

The general spoke at length on New England industry and labor, particularly in the textile field. He outlined accomplishments throughout the country and expressed lots of optimism.

He said in part:

"The textile code, so vital to New England, was the first NRA code to go through. You people know better than I can tell you how it has worked. The increase in employment consequent to the practical doubling of wages of textile people, many of whom were destitute of jobs and for the most part dependent on charity relief in March of last year, has stimulated trade and industry all through this section of the country.

"For the first time in the depression, every business index is pointed upward. The starved demand of four years of privation opens hungry maws in all directions.

"Let us indulge in no prophecies—but these are facts and they are such facts as have not existed before in this depression. The infallible Indian sign of rain was: 'Black all round and pouring down in the middle.' These facts come pretty close to reversing that formula: 'Blue all around and sunshine in the middle.' I think it is about time to close up our umbrellas."

Texas Farmers Ask Mortgage Relief Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 26—A mortgage moratorium law similar to the Minnesota statute recently upheld by the United States Supreme Court is asked by Mr. James E. Ferguson, speaking for his wife, Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson, in calling a special session of the Texas Legislature to convene next Monday.

In the message Mr. Ferguson cited the pleas of 600 Nueces County farmers for a special session to aid them. He also said 300 Grayson County farms, about to be sold at a forced sale, need protection.

The Legislature is also asked to authorize the issuance of the remaining $14,500,000 of relief bonds voted last August. The need for this action was pointed out by Mr. Lawrence Westbrook, director of the Texas Relief Commission, on returning from Washington, where he has been negotiating additional relief funds. The Texas quota of CWA has been curtailed 20 per cent.

Boston Snapshots

Spring in the Air—In yesterday's balmy sunshine we strolled warmly down Huntington Avenue. Outside the Mechanics Building various young men, with brows beaded by honest sweat, were grooming their kneed and skirted 1934 models. The sun glinted on waxed fenders and brilliant hoods. Across the road floated sounds of music—we turned to see its origin—yes, it was the first hurdy-gurdy of the season, responding—even before the first flowers—to the growing warmth of the sunlight.

* * *

Longer Afternoons—With darkness falling before we could get started along roads out of the city lately, we have diverted our attention to indoor recreation. But yesterday the strains of the hurdy-gurdy reminded us that the sun is beginning to work well over an NRA schedule again now. We set out to race the darkness to a good sunset viewpoint.

Just in time, we arrived at Prospect Hill—but the road was closed. By taking short cuts through the rattling-leafed woods, crunching through half-melted snow and sinking here and there in thoroughly thawed ground, we reached the summit in the nick of time. A red sunset at night is supposed to be the sailor's delight—and it was our delight too, as we watched it from an upper platform of the tower.

* * *

Mushing Through the Back Bay—While a barrel organ welcomed the indications of returning spring in front of the Auto Show, a dog team was mushing up Massachusetts Avenue. True enough, the sled was mounted on four bicycle wheels so that the absence of snow was no drawback, but the driver wore his northern regalia and the sides of the conveyance bore frosty invitations to witness the exhibition of a motion picture filmed somewhere north of Labrador.

When we saw the equippage ourselves the five dogs were yielding to slumber—perhaps to dreams of cooler neighborhoods. Some of them were panting, with lolling tongues—and one was fast asleep in the gutter with his head resting on the curb as a pillow.

* * *

Boston and Clovelly—An atmosphere of delicate sentiment pervaded the Du Buron Studio last night as Miss Marjorie Knapp read a number of her poems. Some of them appeared in Child Life, some in poetry magazines, some in literary monthlies and some in the Monitor. One of the latter was typical in its representation of Miss Knapp's love of her Boston home and of the beauty in the rest of the world. It told of the picture of Clovelly, on the Devonshire shore, which was called up in her mind by the sight of Beacon Hill cobblestones in the sun.

* * *

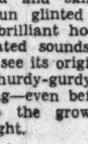
Borrowing Advertising Space—During the last few days we have been surprised to see the imposing fronts of some downtown office buildings decorated with moving advertisements of a certain brand of trucks. Eventually we discovered the projector which was borrowing these buildings for its screen. It is a sort of skeleton magic lantern, looking very much like the fuselage of an airplane resting on a truck—with a huge lens mounted at one end and a large searchlight at the other. Projection is accompanied by sounds reminiscent of anti-aircraft searchlights during the war. We came upon the machine as it parked on Boylston Street and shot its message upon the Edison building. Later we looked it over as it rested by a Commonwealth Avenue filling station.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, Walnut and Otis Streets, Newtonville, 8.

Theaters



CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER — "The Wives of Henry VIII." Solo-drams. 8:30.

"STATE OF GRACE" (Wilbur). Lillian Gish presented by Arthur Hopkins in a new comedy by Philip Barry. Beacon Hill is the scene of the play. 8:30.

"ALL THE KING'S HORSES" (Shubert). Musical comedy. 8:30.

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Soglow "Little King" cartoon; Moorish travelogue; "Tintype"; Charlie Chase comedy, and other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

METROPOLITAN—"Search for Beauty." Not yet seen. "Crazy Quilt" revue on stage, with Anita Page, 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:10, 8:10, 10:45.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—Paul Muni in story of newspaper editor temporarily demoted to "question and answer" columnist. Also Heather Angel and Ralph Morgan in "Orient Express." Paramount at 10:17 a. m., 1:00, 3:01, 5:53, 9:45. Fenway at 2:11, 4:43, 7:25, 10:02.

SCOLLAY AND MODERN—"Thundering Herd." Zane Grey's story. Plenty of outdoor action. Modern at 9:10, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. Scollay at 10 a. m., 2, 5:15, 8:25.

MAJESTIC—"Queen Christina," with Greta Garbo. 2:30, 8:30.

KEITH'S—"I Am Susanne," with Lilian Harvey and Gene Raymond. The story of a dancer and a puppeteer—with Pedrecca's Piccoli playing important parts. Also a cartoon comedy, using the voices of "Amos 'n' Andy." 10:30 a. m., 12:35, 2:50, 5:10, 7:25, 9:40.

BOSTON—"King for a Night," with Chester Morris and Helen Twelvetrees. Not yet seen. On the stage, "The New Yorkers" revue, with music by Cole Porter. 10 a. m., 1:07, 4:18, 7:29, 10:39.

UPTOWN—John Barrymore in "Counsellor-at-Law," and Jack Oakie with Ginger Rogers in "Bolting Pretty." 1, 4:02, 7:04, 10:06.

STATE — "Eskimo." Filmed in the Arctic. 1:40, 4:20, 7, 9:40.

Other Events

GARRICK PLAYERS—"Caprice," a comedy by Sil-Vara. In the Garrick Little Theatre, 378 Centre Street, Newton Corner, 8:30.

BURTON HOLMES—"Girdling the Globe" views of Hollywood, Vienna, Damascus, Somaliland, Sumatra, Honolulu and intermediate points. Symphony Hall, 8:15.

TOMORROW

Music

MORNING VARIETIES—Arthur Fiedler's Orchestra; Hans Wiener Dancers; Walt Disney cartoon. 11 a. m.

NIKOLAI ORLOFF—All Chopin Program. Jordan Hall, 3.

Other Events

BURTON HOLMES—"Girdling the Globe." Symphony Hall, 2:30.

WALT DISNEY CARTOONS—Program composed entirely of Mickey Mouse and other Walt Disney cartoons. 10:30.

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—Meet at North Station for 1:30 train for walk to Marblehead Neck.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—"Klondike," the husky who is featured in "Eskimo" at the State Theater this week, and who also appeared in "Aniakchack" at the Metropolitan lately, will visit the museum at 10:30 a. m. and 2:30. There will be free movies at 3.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Christian Symbolism," by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.; "Tapestries," by Mrs. Sayward, at 2.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at North Station for 1:41 for hike for points north of Waltham.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Visit to Zoo. Meet at Eglaston Square elevated station, downstairs, at 2.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB — Mr. Terence McCarthy, of London, speaks on "The United States Monetary Policy." 1.

HUGH MACKANESS — Rudyard Kipling program. Jordan Hall, 11 a. m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

900kc-WBZ-303m		590kc-WEEI-508m		1230kc-WNAC-244m		1410kc-WAAB-213m	
5:00	Farm reports;	Studio speakers		Five o'clock revue:		Skippy sketch	
5:15	Monitor Views News	Babe Ruth Club		popular program.		CBS dance music	
5:30	The Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch		"Jack Armstrong".		Melody Mart	
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Wizard of Oz		The Cosmopolitans		CBS soloist; orch.	
6:00	NRA speaker	Evening Tattler;		Studio reports		Kaltenborn news	
6:15	Joe and Bateese	records; talks		Vocal programs		"Bobby Benson"	
6:30	Reports; sports	News; speaker		"Black and Blue"		CBS soloist; orch.	
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Your Folks & Mine		Local dance music		CBS soloists; orch.	
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Morton Bowe; or-		Myrt and Marge		Reports; news	
7:15	Robin Hood, sketch	Billy Batchelor		Just Plain Bill		Local dance music	
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter	After Dinner Revue		'Music on the Air'		Organ recital	
7:45	Becker Dog Story	The Goldbergs		Boake Carter, news		Local dance music	
8:00	Ethel Shutta; Walter	Jessica Dragonette;		CBS soloists; orch.		Chemistry talk	
8:15	O'Keefe; orchestra	Cavaliers quartet;		Edwin C. Hill		Violin recital	
8:30	Dangerous Paradise	pianos; Rosario		March of Time,		As I See It	
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Bourdon's Orch.		news sketches		Modern Minstrel	
9:00	Phil Harris's Orches-	Frank Munn; Abe		Philadelphia Orch.		Local dance music	
9:15	tra; Leah Ray	Lyman's Orch.		Alex. Woollcott		John F. Fitzgerald	
9:30	Phil Baker; quartet;	Clark, Herrick,		Melodic Strings,		Le Paradis Band	
9:45	vocal duo; orchestra	Morris; Rakov Or.		from Canada		Reports; news	
10:00	Symphonic Band;	The First Nighter		Olsen & Johnson,		Ted Hanson and	
10:15	narrator	dramatic sketch		soloists; orch.		his orchestra	
10:30	Rines Orchestra	Dramatic sketch		Local dance music		News Service	
10:45	News Flashes	Dutchman Orch.		Reports; news		Mary Eastman;	
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news		Ranny Weeks and		Columbia Orch.	
11:15	Kay Fayre, songs	NBC dance music		his orchestra		Boswell Sisters	
11:30	Milton Ebbins and	Emil Coleman and		Isham Jones and		Sign off	
11:45	his Ambassadors	his orchestra		his orchestra			

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: Farmers' Union program.
12:59 WBZ, WNAC, "Voluntary Service and Unemployment," the Prince of Wales, speaking from London.

After Luncheon

1:00 WEEI, League for Industrial Democracy: speakers' program.
1:30 WNAC, National Conference on Public Housing; Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt, Secretary Ickes, Langdon W. Post, speakers.
1:55 WBZ, WEEI, Metropolitan Opera: Verdi's "Aida," with Karin Branzell, Elisabeth Rethberg, Carlo Del Corso and others; Tullio Serafin, conductor; John B. Kennedy and Milton Cross, commentators.
2:30 WNAC, Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor; Melville Smith, organ soloist.
5:00 WEEI, Oxford-University of Chicago debate from London and Chicago.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.
6:45 WBZ, "Flying with Capt. Al Williams."

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "F. O. B. Detroit"; guest speaker; dance orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, "The New Deal and Civil Liberties," speakers' program.
8:00 WNAC, Forty-Five Minutes in Hollywood: sketch from picture; Cal York, screen reporter; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.
8:15 WEEI, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor; Olin Downes, music critic, guest speaker. Ballet, Apollon Musagète (Stravinsky); Symphony (Roy Harris); Symphony No. 5 (Sibelius).
9:00 WNAC, La Valse (Ravel), Philadelphia Orchestra, Stokowski, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; Vera Van; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, James M. Curley Friendship Dinner: James Roosevelt, Mayor Mansfield, Frank G. Allen, Postmaster-General Farley, James M. Curley, speakers.
9:30 WAAB, Concert Band; Indian legend by Francis Bowman.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, B. A. Rolfe's Orchestra; Robert Ripley; Lew White, organ.
10:00 WNAC, Program to and from Little America.
11:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family," sketch from San Francisco.
11:45 WEEI, Hollywood on the Air; guest soloists; orchestra.

Sunday's Features

3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor.
6:00 WBZ, Josef Hofmann, pianist; orchestra, Sir Henry Wood, guest conductor.
8:00 WBZ, Eddie Cantor; Rubinoff and his orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, Conclave of Nations: Polish Ambassador; Polish music.
10:30 WEEI, Rosa Ponselle, soprano; John Erskine; concert orchestra.
11:00 WEEI, Boston Herald-Traveler program to Little America.

New England Milk 'Code' Called Price Booster

BARTON, Vt., Jan. 26 (AP)—The New England milk marketing agreement was praised yesterday by Mr. R. D. Alpin, assistant director of the New England milk shed, as having "maintained a much higher price level than prevailed under any previous arrangement."

Mr. Alpin spoke to approximately 400 northern New England milk producers at the sixth annual "Farmers' Day" meeting here. The federal milk official said he found that the greater number of New England farmers had confidence in the Government's efforts to insure better milk-marketing conditions.

Operation of Milk Fund Halted in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 26 (AP)—Operation of the equalization fund of the Connecticut State Milk Control Board was suspended yesterday by two temporary injunctions signed by Judge Edwin C. Dickinson of the Superior Court.

The injunctions were issued to the Milk Producers-Dealers Association of Connecticut and to Mr. Morton E. Pierpont, a Waterbury dairy farmer.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 1)

Massachusetts Federation of Labor, smarting rosily from its drubbing at the hands of the brotherhood, is practicing up for an unprecedented outburst of hissing. From now on Mr. Goodwin may expect to move through a sea of sibilants.

* * *

Mr. Goodwin so far has been the undisputed Heckler of the High and Mighty. With his quiver of acrid arrows he has pinked one political Mogul after another, until as Registrar of Motor Vehicles his marksmanship became so good that Mr. Alvan T. Fuller, then Governor, registered a bull's eye of his own by shooting him out. Now he thrusts himself forward as the modern Colossus, bestriding the State, with a foot on the neck of each political party.

* * *

The resignation of Mr. Nathan A. Heller, as Boston Transit Commissioner, has been accepted by Mayor Mansfield to take effect tonight. Consequently there is now hanging on the Mayor's plum tree a ripe $7500 plum.

* * *

Mountain Coming to Curley

As the big soirée for former Mayor James M. Curley at the Copley-Plaza draws near, the conviction grows that Mr. Curley is going to find that long-awaited plum in his cake. It is reasoned that it wouldn't be fair for so many high officials, with their baskets running over, to come to a banquet for a hungry man without dropping at least one plum in the cake.

Friends of the former Mayor pin their hopes on Postmaster-General James A. Farley, who will be present. So many times has Mahomet gone to the mountain that it is believed that at last the mountain is coming to Mahomet. And the "Mountain" (i. e., Mr. Farley) may present Mr. Curley with the Governorship of the Philippine Islands, a post in Puerto Rico or the support of the Administration in digging for gold in his own backyard.

R. M. B.

Georgia Farmers Cut Crops, Increase Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia farmers have received an increase of 92 per cent over last year, or a total of $128,863,000 for their crops during 1933, the Georgia Crop Reporting Service announces.

This increase was made in spite of an 11 per cent decrease in crop acres over last year. As a result farmers in the state are more cheerful than they have been in 13 years.

Louisiana Women Ready for Attempt To Oust Senators

Retain Former Counsel of Investigating Committee for Formal Contest

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Women's Committee of Louisiana, headed by Mrs. Hilda Phelps Hammond, today announced it had retained Brig.-Gen. Samuel T. Ansell and Mr. John G. Holland, until recently the Senate's special investigator, to represent the committee in its formal contest before the Senate seeking the unseating of Senator Huey P. Long and Senator John H. Overton, both of Louisiana.

"We are prepared to push vigorously to a conclusion our contest against Senators Long and Overton, formally filed and now pending before the Privilege and Elections Committee of the United States Senate," Mrs. Hammond said in announcing the retention of counsel.

The contest is based on the women's committee charges that Mr. Overton was elected "by fraud" in 1932 and that Mr. Long's political machine was responsible for his election.

General Ansell was the original counsel for the special Senate committee named to investigate Mr. Overton's election, but his contract was allowed to expire after he had clashed spectacularly with Senator Long in two heated local hearings.

Mr. Holland was the original investigator for the Senate committee investigating the Overton election, who recently denounced committee members in open hearing here and charged them with "covering up." His services were subsequently discontinued.

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Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness early tonight, possibly with light snow; lowest temperature near 20 or slightly below late tonight; Saturday fair and warmer; moderate northerly to westerly winds.

Maine: Cloudy, probably light snow tonight and over east portion Saturday morning; rising temperature Saturday, and in west portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with slowly rising temperature, probably light snow tonight; Saturday generally fair and warm.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy, possibly light snow tonight; Saturday fair with rising temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight; Saturday generally fair and warmer.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly winds becoming westerly Saturday, and overcast weather, probably with light snow, over north and central portions and near Eastport Saturday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	20	56	New Orleans	58	62
Chicago	24	38	New York	30	54
Bermuda	60	64	Norfolk	54	66
Denver	30	42	Philadelphia	38	60
Helena	40	48	St. Louis	36	36
Jacksonville	66	72	St. Paul	24	24
Kansas City	24	36	San Francisco	56	72
Los Angeles	48	68	Washington	40	72
Miami	72	76			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 26. B—Maximum Jan. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 8:43 p. m., Saturday 8:54 a. m. Height of tides 7.8 feet, 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:19 p. m.

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Deliveries made in Bedford, Lexington, Waltham.

Roadbuilders Put Seal on Long-Time Public Work Plan

Indorse Federal Program but Oppose Diversion of Gasoline Taxes

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 26—Long range planning of public works as a permanent policy, with provision for their adjustment to economic development, was indorsed here yesterday by members of the American Roadbuilders' Association at the close of their annual convention.

Commending the Government for measures already taken which look in this direction, the association pledged its coöperation, particularly in the development of a coördinated highway program.

Additional federal money to provide for future roadbuilding programs was asked by the association, which pointed out that the $400,000,000 already allotted for roads will be nearly all let to contract by March 1 and that construction will be largely completed by late summer. An immediate public works appropriation to cover future work is necessary so that states may plan in advance and thus expedite construction, it was declared.

Liberalization of the loan and grant policies of the Public Works Administration was urged so that cities which, due to their financial status, have not been able to obtain construction funds, may do so and thus receive equal benefits with all the others.

Firm opposition to the diversion of gasoline tax and motor license fees to purposes other than those connected with highway improvement and maintenance was reiterated by the association. It was held that such diversion of funds is a drain on regular employment resulting from highway work, and that it also amounts to class taxation, when motorists are singled out to bear a tax burden from which they themselves do not receive the principal benefit.

J. C. Whitehurst, director of highways, District of Columbia, was re-elected president, James H. MacDonald, New Haven, Conn., was re-elected treasurer, and George C. Stanley, Burlington, Vt., was elected a director.

Music

Rulon Robison

Last night in Jordan Hall, a song recital was given by Mr. Rulon Y. Robison, assisted by Messrs. Gaston Elcus and Norbert Lauga, violins, Louis Artières, viola, E. Power Biggs, organ, and Edwin Biltcliffe, pianoforte accompanist. Mr. Robison chose a program of songs infrequently heard, beginning with an air from "Castor et Pollux" by Rameau, for voice, two violins, viola and piano, followed in turn by an aria from "Wo soll ich fliehen hin," by Buxtehude, and "Ich werde nicht sterben," by Schütz, in arrangement for voice, two violins and organ. Group two Mr. Robison dedicated to Messrs. Loeffler and Vaughan Williams, with viola and piano assisting him. Biltcliffe, W. S. Smith, Joyce McG. Clark, Charles T. Griffes and Clair Leonard were represented by songs in group three, and for finale, came Renaldo Hahn's "Venezia."

One may be assured of an artistic performance of songs of unusual merit whenever Mr. Robison chooses to give a recital. Last night the listener found pleasure in the sixteenth-seventeenth century composers not only for the songs by which they were represented, but also in comparing their mode of expression with the idiom of composers of today. Mr. Robison lost no opportunity to emphasize the suavity and melodiousness of the music he essayed. Of all the songs listed, this commentator found keenest pleasure in those by Loeffler and Vaughan Williams. Rarely does one find mood and melody so aptly wedded as in the "Sérénade" and "Le son du cor s'fflige vers les bois," by the American, and "Come Love, come Lord," and "Who is this fair one," by the Englishman. Beautiful songs, beautifully sung, and ably accompanied by Messrs. Artières and Biltcliffe. If Mr. Robison could manage a wider range of color on his tonal palette, the resulting contrast would be acceptable, yet one would not have him depart from his artistic standards, if such choice must be made. A rather small audience applauded enthusiastically and demanded encores.

G. M. S.

Motion Pictures

Hollywood Boy Makes Good

A fate worse than movie reviewing is that which befalls the recalcitrant reporter of filmland when he fails to mind his P's and Q's, scoops, or managing editor. He is stood in a corner with a foolscap on his head and in his hand is put the baton for conducting the advice-to-the-lovelorn column.

Such a fate recently befell Mr. Lee Tracy, who, with "Miss Lonelyhearts" inscribed on his foolscap, soon rose above his demeaned position by his quick work in double exposure of certain wicked practices in his city, to what seems in film circles to be considered the highly desirable berth of managing editor.

Now, at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, Mr. Paul Muni is put through like paces in the absurdly titled newspaper comedy, "Hi, Nellie." As a temporarily demoted managing editor (with "Nellie" on *his* dunce's hat) Mr. Muni also accomplishes some notable civic service and a whopping scoop for his paper which puts him back on the m. e. map. Needless to say, Mr. Muni's performance is tiptop. We have read that he has been yearning for a rôle with the lighter touch. If his part in "Hi, Nellie" is an example, he should seek further, for it it is not adequate to the man.

In the secondary picture, "Orient Express," a transcontinental train pursues a troubled journey from Ostende to Istanbul, with every episode so patently a fakement one can't take it very much to heart.

M. L.

Mine Workers Back NIRA as Bettering Working Conditions

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 26 (AP)—The United Mine Workers of America at their thirty-third convention yesterday adopted two resolutions recommending that the National Industrial Recovery Act become a permanent law.

One of the resolutions, submitted by a local at Devin, W. Va., praised the act for terminating "cut-throat competition between the coal operators" and enabling the miners to bargain collectively with the operators concerning working conditions.

The other resolution, offered by an Acme (Wyo.) local, was changed before its adoption but in its final form advised "that the principles of NIRA should be extended beyond the present term." Originally the resolution proposed government acquisition and control of all natural resources.

Miners from Scranton, Penna. discussed the dual union movement in the anthracite field while debating resolutions condemning desecration of the monument of John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers, in the court house yard at Scranton.

Two resolutions dealing with the subject finally were referred to the executive committee with instructions to pursue the matter with officials of District No. 1. Both resolutions proposed that unless the monument can be protected it be removed to the Scranton Cemetery where Mitchell's body is buried.

Ed McCrome, delegate from Scranton, said men expelled from the United Mine Workers had been active in the dual movement.

Art Notes

Fogg Museum

The exhibitions are arranged with such care and good taste at the Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge, that the visitor finds himself unexpectedly educated in some new field. Generally, they accompany the progress of art courses in the university. The art collectors of the community contribute their treasures liberally.

There is in one gallery a display of English water colors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. If there is any pictorial art which may be called indigenous to England, it is the art of aquarelle. The love of nature prompted artists to go outdoors with their paint boxes and work upon sketches depicting trees and streams, and vast receding vistas. At first, they were literal, topographic in portraying the outdoors, but time and keener observation taught them rules of perspective, aerial atmospheric effect and pictorial composition. The skies fill up with clouds, the foliage becomes dense, the waters flow. There is sufficient articulation to characterize. Here we see pictures by Paul Sandby, known as the father of English water color, Thomas Girtin, Turner, Thomas Rowlandson, William Blake, Richard Bonington Some were lineal, washing in color to enchance their drawing; others contrived their scenes from broad washes of pigment.

In a gallery on the second floor, there are hung prints which cover five centuries of the history of landscape. The selection (from the Fogg collection) begins with early German engravers such as Durer who mounted their subjects against natural landscapes; Hirschvogel, who made the scenic details more prominent, Claude Lorrain, Turner, Rembrandt, Legros, Lepère, Méryon. Time shows increased specialization, rapidly developing skill, greater amplitude and a clearer vision. None who succeeded him surpassed the greater luminary, Rembrandt Van Rijn. To this day his "Three Trees" stands out the great classic of outdoor portraiture.

Yet another display shows French drawings of the eighteenth century. These sketches were made by craftsmen who decorated the grand palaces. They are made in the grand manner, depicting the formidable palaces and formal gardens. Deftly accurately these painters made the sketches which to our eyes seem final works. Contemporaries of Watteau, Boucher, Greuze, they reveal sumptuous life, frivolity and the neoclassical fashion.

In the Print Cubicles there are shown many designs drafted for decorative ornament.

D. A.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Jan. 28

BEAUMONT, Texas — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. W9XAA, 43.3m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

BROOKLYN N. Y.—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-528m.

PORTLAND, Ore. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KEX, 1180kc-254m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

SCOTTSBLUFF, Neb.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., M. S. T., KGKY, 1500kc-200m.

SEATTLE, Wash.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

More Honor Roll Students Passing Harvard 'Exams'

A steady increase in the number of freshmen entering Harvard College with honors in their college entrance examinations was revealed in a report issued today by the committee on admission. This year the total was 237 compared with 192 last year and 132 the year before.

The figures are even more striking when compared with the total number of freshmen admitted. In 1931 the honor freshmen constituted only 13.6 per cent of the total number; in 1932 it was 17.2 per cent; this year the figure set a record of 22.3 per cent. In all, 82 preparatory schools are represented on the list by one or more honor candidates. Boston Latin School heads the list with 36 honor men out of 113 students admitted, while Phillips Exeter Academy comes second with 32 out of 96 admitted.

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To Monitor Readers
Once a month we will publish this group of advertisements, bringing you the sales messages from representative firms in the Uptown Section of Boston. This group will appear hereafter on the fourth Thursday of the month. The regular Weekly Uptown Shopping Guide will be continued every Thursday as heretofore.
When you patronize these firms, please mention
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COUNTER and TABLE SERVICE

Women's Activities · Fashions : Foods

The Fun of Studying Textiles

Expertness From Pursuing One's Interest Fully

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU should go wandering through the corridors and quiet chambers of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and, having passed through several rooms of period furniture, and a vast hall devoted to sailing ships, your feet should lead you down a flight of stairs, you would find yourself in the Textile Room. And if you should choose a Tuesday morning, you would find at the long study table a bright, vivacious, little woman practically hidden behind a tower of ancient volumes and mounted fabrics.

She is Mrs. Grace Corbett Reed, who is now on the jury of the Society of Arts and Crafts, which presented her this year with its medal for craftsmanship in weaving. This is a rare distinction. Last year no contestant produced anything deemed of sufficient merit, and no medal was awarded. It was while pursuing the necessary research that the woman who was assigned the ordering of linens for the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, Va., financed by Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr., went to the Boston museum in search of old patterns to be reproduced in damask, in Ireland. The authorities referred her to Mrs. Reed, who was quickly given the order and who has made, with her own hands, every inch of the 40 yards of damask table linen, an adaptation of an heirloom nearly 150 years old, which is to be used in the Raleigh Tavern, where the ardent political discussions of George Washington, the Adamses and John Hancock helped to found a nation, and where Thomas Jefferson danced of an evening with his "fair Belinda." She has also woven 83 yards of green upholstery linen for the House of Burgesses, the famous Capitol in which Patrick Henry uttered his much-quoted speech, in 1765, and in which Washington and Lafayette planned the defeat of Lord Cornwallis.

Noticed the Weave of His Coat

Thrown across a chair is a handsome, wool cloth coat of a green and tan diamond pattern, of her own weaving. Sensitive to everything in textile design, she makes mental notations of every new fabric she sees. It may be that of the overcoat of the man sitting in front of her on the train, as she journeys home to Reading, or the gown of a salesgirl in a store. When a pattern takes her fancy she will experiment at home, trying sometimes several looms, and many different weaves until she has produced something approaching the original. Often she achieves a texture considerably finer. The local policeman gives her a very low rating as a witness, for in calling at her home to trace a man who had stopped there that morning, the only description she could give him was, "a man in dark blue, herring-bone weave overcoat."

"I simply couldn't believe my eyes," she declares, as she whips out a magnifying glass and expresses both amusement and astonishment. She is closely examining a muslin from Dacca, spread out on the museum table, a delicate, white fabric with an all-over pattern so fine it resembles a dainty wallpaper. Most of the Indian muslins there, she explains as she seizes a diaphanous brown shawl with a border woven in gold thread, are artistically decorated, but a muslin with each thread of that tiny pattern carried back by hand means patience which is folly. "There are 80 threads to the inch too," she says, laughing. "I counted every one."

Studies Textiles Continually

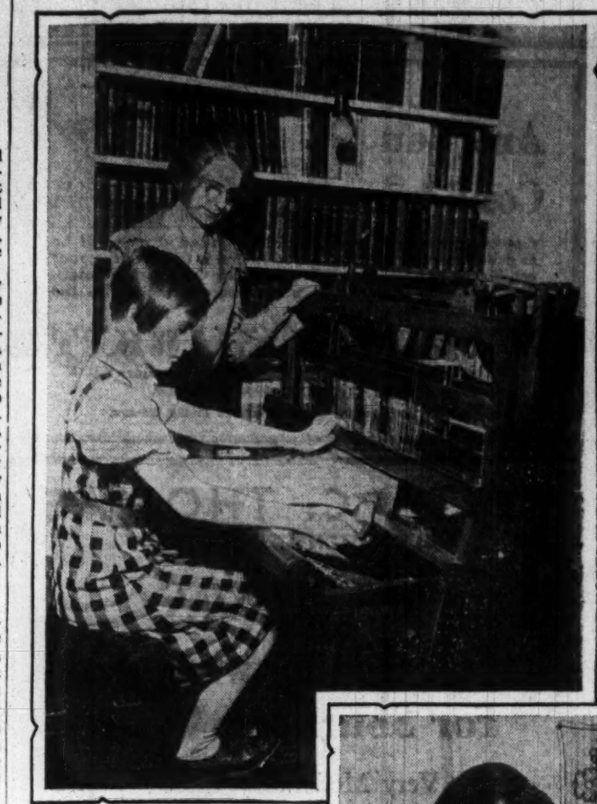
Nothing escapes her observation. Whether she is tracing the intricate silk threads of an elaborate French brocade; the detail of an ancient Persian mosaic; the conventional flora of the Copts; she is working out methods whereby her own looms can be made to reproduce, in a form suited to modern needs, the texture of a satin striping or the surface of a silk.

She opens her bag and takes out a scrap of upholstery textile which she has obtained from an oriental original, woven centuries ago, probably on an upright frame. She has copied the colors exactly, a delicate rose and gold-brown. Her first attempt resulted in a fabric too heavy; so she kept on experimenting until she had a thing which was both lovely and practical. Next come samples of linen—an exceedingly delicate table square of red and blue design copied from a towel of Turkish origin; a strip of the upholstery linen she wove for Williamsburg, adapted from a brocade with an unusual stripe; a geometrical pattern in coral and blue, copied from a Coptic rug. In the last piece she had introduced Swedish technique of interlocking threads. Jacquard looms for handwork, says Mrs. Reed, cost several hundred dollars, but she has many ideas simmering in regard to luxurious fabrics, and she smiles mysteriously, for she is an inventor as well as an artist craftsman.

Before her marriage she was a teacher of mathematics, physics and chemistry; and during the nine years which she has devoted to her handicraft, she has reconstructed every hand loom in the sunny studio under her Reading house. Whenever she or one of her pupils has encountered limitations in equipment, she has taken strips of cardboard and cut out models, showing how additional screw eyes, wires, chains and so forth, and even height of treadles, would solve the difficulty. She has made possible by these various adjustments weaves which have long been a sealed book to the home worker. Mr. Louis W. Brandeau, a neighbor, who is a machine wood carver and also something of an inventor, has collaborated with her; and after hours of tedious tolling, sometimes spending half a day under a loom, they have constructed one with eight harnesses, which a child pupil can re-tie in 20 minutes, a process which on the old loom took Mrs. Reed over two hours. It has a number of attachments which add greatly to the comfort of the weaver. It produces an even shed and treadle height. Painted and varnished it looks presentable in the parlor, for leisure hour occupation. It folds up so that it can be taken through an ordinary doorway. Mrs. Reed has even put treadles on a table loom. Everything she does is done from the standpoint of beauty combined with utility and fitness.

She has woven her own clothing, woolen and linen suits; her husband's topcoat. Her house is enriched by her handiwork—rugs and table linen, towels and curtains, table scarfs and wall hangings, and even lampshades in soft colors with subtle borders, so accurately planned and so evenly executed that even after narrow pleating they are geometrically balanced.

(This is the second of three articles on weaving. The first ran last Wednesday).



All Photos by a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Here Are Examples of Looms. At the Right, Mrs. Grace Corbett Reed of Reading Is at Work on One of the Treadle Looms in Her Cellar Studio. On the Wall Hangs a Piece of a Coverlet She Wove in the "Velvet Rose" Pattern. Upper Left—Barbara Gonnam, Pupil of Mrs. Reed's, Weaving a Piece of Fine Linen on the 8-Harness Loom Assembled by Mrs. Reed and Mr. Brandeau. Below—Alice Gonnam Using One of the Ten Dollar Structo Table Looms.

With the Lowly Bread Crumb

Many Economical Dishes Made Delicious This Way

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"EVERYTHING is so much cheaper here at home than in the city," remarked the business girl on a visit to her mother in New England. "You'd be amazed at what we pay for food. And just two of us!"

"You would be surprised at what I would pay for food here if I didn't use economy planning," her mother replied.

"Well just how do you do it?" daughter demanded.

Her mother held up a loaf of bread. "Ever throw away any stale bread, Marjorie?"

"Perfect tons of it. We just hate to eat any but fresh bread."

"A great old stand-by of mine is bread." Her mother lifted from a pantry shelf a glass jar filled with bread crumbs. "Never waste a bit of bread.

"First, by scrupulous care, see that it doesn't get moldy in your bread box. Keep your bread box clean—spotlessly clean. Next, as soon as bread is considered too old to serve on the table, take it out of the bread box and stand it where it can dry. When it is just a little less than fresh use it for french toast, cheese souffle, stewed tomatoes, poultry stuffing. Also, cut it into little strips, toast the strips, and make appetizers. Put on each strip in a decorative manner a dab of caviar mixed with mayonnaise, or slices of pimientos, or slices of stuffed olives, or deviled ham, or lobster paste, or mayonnaise mixed with chopped pickles, or any of a number of other tart things you may purchase for small sums in very small tins.

"When the bread is completely dry grind it to crumbs in your food grinder. This may be done at a time when you plan to grind meat for a meat loaf or hash. Grind the bread first and follow it with the meat, and you will be saved having to wash the grinder an extra time. Remember to keep the dark bread crumbs and the white bread crumbs in separate containers. White bread crumbs are best for puddings and dark bread crumbs may be used for breading fried foods and stuffing.

"There is a secret to keeping bread crumbs in glass jars. Boil your jars and tops thoroughly. Then stand them up-side-down to dry, preferably in the sun. Never wipe them except with a freshly clean dish towel. Be sure both the bread crumbs and the jars are perfectly dry before putting the crumbs into the jars. Then screw on the top and put in some dry place.

"Now you are ready for a number of delicious dishes which may be prepared quickly and easily with bread crumbs. Here are recipes for a few":

Breaded Chops

Wash and lay out to dry enough
Pork chops or lamb chops so that each person may have one large one or two small chops. For each chop use about
½ cup of bread crumbs. Beat well
1 egg. Add to it
½ teaspoon of salt. Now sprinkle the chops lightly with
Black pepper. Just a dash. Get out your deep frying pan, heat with sufficient grease in it so that when melted it covers the bottom about ¼ inch deep. Test the heat by dropping in a few crumbs. If they brown nicely within about half a minute the heat is about right. Now dip the chops into the egg, then into the bread crumbs, and fry in the hot fat until brown on both sides. Drain on waxed paper just a few seconds before serving. Any number of things may be prepared this way—oysters, veal steak, etc.

Left-Over Meat Loaf

For this meat loaf you may use any left-over meat. You may also mix together different kinds of meat. It is wise to plan 1 cup of meat per person. The following quantity is for two:

First beat in a mixing bowl
1 egg, add
1 teaspoon salt (unless the left-over meat is a salt meat, then omit),
¼ teaspoon black pepper,
½ cup broken up cheese (ordinary yellow brick cheese in ¼-inch pieces. Cheese may be omitted if the family does not care for it or if another cheese dish is planned for the meal.)
1 cup bread crumbs,
2 cups ground meat (pack cup down well),
2 tablespoons lard or some other fat,
½ cup of hot water or hot meat stock (or more if needed to moisten mixture so it is not dry and crumbs).
Put in a loaf-baking pan and bake ½ hour in fairly hot oven. Serve with the following mustard sauce on the side:

Mustard Sauce for Meat

1 tablespoon dry mustard stirred together well with
½ tablespoon corn starch
1 tablespoon olive oil, smooth all together into paste, and add
2 tablespoons cold water
2 tablespoons whipped cream.

Bread-Crumb Stuffing

For a 4 or 5-pound chicken, or a medium-size flank steak,
2 cups of bread crumbs (either from dark bread or white bread). Fry until toasted looking, and keep turning. Use plenty of frying fat. If in a great hurry omit frying them, but the stuffing is just a little tastier when they are fried. Put in a bowl and over them pour
1 cup hot milk. (If the bread crumbs are not fried, melt 4 tablespoons butter into the milk.)
1 well-beaten egg to which has been added
½ teaspoonful salt
1 tablespoon poultry dressing or sage.
You may vary the flavor by adding
Chopped green sweet peppers, or
Mushrooms, or
Nuts (boiled and peeled chestnuts are very good for turkey or duck. If the dressing is for turkey then make it moister.)

Potato Soup

Children usually like this as it is simple. Mash up some left-over
Boiled potatoes. Use about a cupful of the mashed potatoes for two servings. Drop the potato slowly into
4 cups hot milk that is heated in a saucepan over a low fire. Add
¼ cup of bread crumbs
¼ teaspoon of salt
Dash of black pepper if desired
1 generous tablespoon butter. Don't let it come to a boil. Simmer for about 10 minutes. Serve hot. For decorative effect a dash of whipped cream or paprika may be put across the top. Makes enough for two. You may use left-over peas the same way.

Swedish Apple Pudding

Fry in considerable butter, and at a moderate heat,
2 cups white bread crumbs. Keep turning while frying. When they take on a toasted appearance, remove from fire and cool. Put a layer of half the fried bread crumbs into a serving bowl.
Open a can of apple sauce (quart size) (or have ready 4 cups, one quart, of homemade apple sauce). Put a layer of 2 cups of apple sauce over the bread crumbs, then the rest of the bread crumbs, and then apple sauce. If the apple sauce is not tart, sprinkle over it lemon juice to suit your taste. Also sprinkle lightly a little
Cinnamon over each layer if desired.
On top of all put
Whipped cream, ½-pint jar of cream required. Put the dish in the refrigerator until ready to serve. Serves six big helpings.

Baked Apple Pudding

Line a baking dish with
1 cup of bread crumbs. Over this slice
3 tart apples, good sized (or enough apples to more than equal the amount of bread crumbs)
Over the apples sprinkle
¼ cup of white sugar
¼ cup brown sugar
¼ cup molasses
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¼ cup of water, or more if the apples are not real juicy. Cover and bake slowly in a moderate oven, about ¾ hour, depending upon the kind of apples and the moisture. It should all be soft and run together nicely. It can be more easily underdone than overdone. Serve hot with hard sauce, ice cream or whipped cream. Serves four persons.

Hard Sauce for This Pudding

Cream up
4 tablespoons butter
8 tablespoons confectioner's sugar.
Flavor with
½ teaspoon vanilla. Let stand in the refrigerator while pudding cooks.

LUCILE H. SHOOP

Protective Coloring

Adventures in Home Making

By Mrs. Harry A. Burnham

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE was a deep indigo fog hovering over a cook stove in a certain kitchen. The cake had fallen and the pie had run over. It *was* discouraging, when she was trying so hard to learn to cook.

A glance out of the window disclosed to her a mother tanager sitting on a nest in a near-by tree, while Mr. Tanager, in his scarlet coat, shouted his presence to the whole world.

"Protective coloring," that was what the mother bird had. She might be very tired, she probably was, but she was keeping quiet about it and going on with her daily task. No one could find her without a careful search, so completely did she fit into her surroundings.

"Well," said the young cook, "if I am to fit into this picture—if I am going to be a success as a home maker—I must adopt a protective coloring." Whereupon the tell-tale indigo was dispersed from the kitchen, and a golden smile protected from any suspicion of failure, as her husband entered.

"You must have had a fine day, you look so happy," was his greeting.

"Indeed I have. I'm learning a lot about housekeeping," his wife replied, from behind her protective coloring.

Throw a scarf of orchid gauze over a fabric of an unpleasant, vivid green, and see how the discordant tones slink away, leaving only soft, cloud-like tints of color and shade. You have achieved a "complementary harmony."

Protective coloring is a sort of scarf which one keeps always within reach to spread over the ordinary tasks, the everyday duties, of the common day.

It may be the scarf of conversation which can accomplish the thing that is so well described in "The Farm," by Louis Bromfield: "While they talked there grew up about the two of them a strange atmosphere of elegance, as if, instead of sitting in the log blockhouse with only good earth beneath them for a floor, their chairs rested upon a floor of nutwood, and the crude mugs . . . were of delicate crystal."

Or our scarf may be made of such fragile things as a smile, a rose bud, a tender laugh, a gentle pressure of the hand. It matters little what the fabric so long as it serves to protect from hurt, and to harmonize all seeming inharmonies.

Elbert Hubbard described the home of Oliver Goldsmith in Ireland in this way: "There was a stone floor and bare, whitewashed walls; but there was a rosebud climbing over the door, and within health and sunny temper that made mirth with a meal of herbs, and a tenderness that touched to poetry the prose of daily duties."

A rose bud, sunny temper, mirth and tenderness weave a scarf of irresistible protective coloring.

Plus-Fours for Skiing

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

Plus-fours are the vogue this year for skiing and are likely to become popular. They are worn with short, close-fitting jackets to the waist: some are braided and have a distinct military aspect, others are double-breasted, with revers that open or close. Another type of jacket is in the form of a blouse closing up to the throat and showing the collar of a sweater or knotted scarf above. The tendency is for dark "bags" to be worn with a light blouse; for instance, plus-fours in nigger-brown whipcord are worn with a beige jacket in leather or whipcord. With shorter trousers there is the question of dressing the lower part of the leg. This part of the outfit should be given careful consideration for comfort's sake. A well-fitting legging or spat is perhaps the trimmest looking, but some people prefer a ribbed stocking and socklets with fancy tops that fold over the boot. The horse-ankle spat worn round the top of the boot is efficacious in keeping snow from sliding down inside.

Skating Outfit

In knitted wear, the coat high at the neck is new. These coats are collarless so that the pull-over collar may be worn outside. Pull-over and coat are in contrasting colors; a popular mixture is wine and beige. This makes a good skating outfit worn with a tweed skirt in wine color. A new shade of green-blue is pleasing worn with a sky-pink pull-over.

The Recipes

on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Household Hints From Our Readers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sponge for Dishwashing

A custom that we have never seen before we came here is the use of a piece of sponge for dishwashing. They cannot be scalded, but stay sweet and clean if soaped, rinsed and all the water squeezed out after each using.

(Mrs.) M. McC., Key West, Fla.

Saving Butter Papers

If on the Women's Page of the Monitor you ever print household hints, may I offer the following? I have learned to carefully fold and put away at the side of a shelf in my refrigerator the buttery wrapping paper from a pound of butter, to use later for lining a cake pan.

(Mrs.) H. M. C., Topeka, Kan.

To Clean Windows

To clean windows, put a little methylated spirit (alcohol) on a cloth and rub well all over the window. This will take off all dirt and fly marks, and if the windows are not very dirty polishing with another cloth will not be needed. This method should never be used when the woodwork around the windows has been varnished because methylated spirit removes varnish, but will not harm paint.

(Mrs.) F. B. E., Sutton, Surrey, Eng.

Shoe Laces Made to Wear Longer

If shoe laces are moved a little to one side and then the other of the eyelets, they will wear much longer, as the break usually occurs from wear on the holes.

(Miss) M. McM., Milwaukee, Wis.

Uses Her Kitchen 'Office'

Maplewood, N. J.

Dear Editor:

In the Monitor of Jan. 3 I read with delight and approval, "Why Not a Kitchen 'Office'?" For a number of years I have had a kitchen "desk"—an old-fashioned washstand painted to harmonize—containing a draw large enough to hold some folders and incidentals, and a shelf where I kept two good-sized card files. Above is a hanging bookrack holding cookbooks, pamphlets, etc. The desk holds my portable typewriter when needed. For the maidless house a kitchen phone is a joy!

May I tell how my desk helped me to solve three notorious household problems? How often do we hear this remark, 'I can't think of a thing to have for dinner—'; then there is the disorder and confusion often caused by the thing forgotten; and thirdly, the unnecessary and pointless daily shopping tour. The answer to them all lies in careful weekly planning. On Friday morning I sit down at my desk and make out my menus for the following week. With the aid of my cookbooks and the hundreds of recipes in my card files and the "special desire notes" of the family, the question is not what to have but how to choose with such a wide choice before me. Then each item is checked and a list is made for the week of needed groceries, vegetables and meats; the emergency shelf is checked and to the list is added the jottings of the previous week, for every article that is used up or found needed is always written on the handy desk pad. Thereby is settled the forgotten question. By purchasing all groceries once a week, and a supply of vegetables and meat sufficient to last until Tuesday or Wednesday, and on either of those days buying enough to carry over until Saturday morning, the daily time wasting, store chasing is eliminated.

The menus are planned to fit in with the known weekly schedule of duties and occasions. Simple menus for busy days are arranged or some dishes may be prepared the day before the too full days. The menus are much varied as we constantly try new dishes and those approved are permanently filed.

Keeping house without business-like planning is not only uneconomical but wasteful of precious time.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the Monitor as a whole—each section serves some good and useful purpose in our home, even Snubs has his very own scrapbook. It is a joy to have a paper that even the youngest child may read.

(Mrs.) E. B. Z.

Thank you for sharing your experience in this helpful way, Mrs. Z.—Editor.

NUACE MOUNTING CORNERS

Here's the latest ... the Transparent NuAce Mounting Corner. You can see right through it! Neatest way of mounting stamps, post cards, snapshots, etc. Stamps or prints held firmly in place, yet instantly removed for inspection without harm. 80 corners to the package. Other NuAce styles. "Regular" and "Junior," in 6 colors, 100 to the package; Gold or Silver, 60 to the package.

NuAce Corners, any style, 10c a package at dealers or 5 and 10c stores; or send 10c for package and samples.

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WHAT IS 100% PURE PHOSPHATE BAKING POWDER?

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THE RUMFORD COMPANY
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RUMFORD, R. I.
CM-2

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The two-to-one leavener

She sent us part of a 13-year-old sheet
TO SHOW HOW PEQUOT WEARS!

● "Your advertisement appearing in 'The Christian Science Monitor', interested me," writes a lady from Seattle, Wash. "I am enclosing a portion of a Pequot sheet purchased thirteen years ago, and this sheet has been in constant use when not at the laundry. They have never been laundered in the home, always sent to the laundry. I think this speaks amazingly well of your product. I have this June replenished my needs with new Pequot sheets."

●

This letter, like hundreds of others, proves that in *actual use* Pequots give remarkable service. And the Pequot sheets you buy today are even *stronger* than those which wore for 13 years!

Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.

PEQUOT
(Pronounced "Pe-quit")
Sheets and Pillow Cases
NRA
PROVED TO WEAR LONGER

PERFECT BAKING in EVERY PACKAGE

JENNY WREN never fails! Bakes more for the money. Comes READY-MIXED for instant use. Try it next time you bake. Order a package (4 lbs.) today!

FREE HANDY SCOOP—Send one Jenny Wren package top and 4c for postage to JENNY WREN CO., Lawrence, Kans.

SOLD BY GROCERS

Jenny Wren
All-Purpose Ready-Mixed Flour

Get Full Pleasure From Your Vacation

What enjoyment the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor add to your winter vacation! First they direct you to pleasanter hotels and resorts—then they tell you of reliable means of transportation. Moreover, in the southern cities you choose to visit, there are likely to be Monitor advertisers ready to serve your needs.

A special group of hotel and travel advertisements appears each Tuesday and Friday. Consult these as well as the other advertisements of interest to travelers.

The Home Forum

The Jaalam Corridor

IT SEEMS almost incredible that this town of Jaalam should lack anything. For consider what we have here. We have Apunack Hill and the Ridge, our small mountain ranges shouldering their wooded slopes and gray granite ledges against the blue. We have Jaalam Marsh, a green lake of flat prairie land, so broad that, in the still heat of early September, the mowers seen across it seem like tiny toy clockwork figures. We have deep woods of green pine and brown oak, trim fields and orchards with blue Boggastow Brook winding through them and growing as the many small streams pay him tribute, and Wennakeening Lake a looking-glass of the clouds and the painted trees of fall. We have our Town House, our churches and our schools clustered about the Common; we have our quiet woodland ways knowing the passage only of the fox and chipmunk; and we have, too, our *faubourgs* of East Village and West Purchase and the Plain. All these we have; yet even so we feel, now and then, that in all this there is something lacking.

And there is, though it is with a certain shyness that we admit the lack. But we have, you know, no sea coast. No salt water touches Jaalam lands.

* * *

This we bear well, it is true. There are months when we scarcely think at all of the sea, when the winds set west and our low hills and shallow valleys suffice. This is a goodly land. Our eyes are content with the long folds of our Jaalam hills; wood smoke and earth smell and marsh scent and the odor of sun-steeped pines are sweet in our nostrils. We are at home, and the winds are homely in our mounded maples and tall elms.

But there comes always, inexplicably and unexpectedly, a sea change, a sudden longing that is almost nostalgia. Perhaps the wind swings east, and we catch the last diluted fragrance of salt water, perhaps a curling snow drift to the lee of a gray wall reminds us of other waves. We know only that we think suddenly of the sea. We remember the pale blue of harbors; we remember the long, keen sickles of the beaches, whetted fresh with every tide, garnering ceaselessly the white foam of the barren seas; we think of the dunes, shifting with every wind, growing with every wind; and we think of brown rocks and the running white lines of breakers in the dusk, running, falling blank, coming again ceaselessly. And suddenly, shamefully, all our Jaalam hills and our Jaalam ways of life become flat and unimportant; bewildered, almost, we feel that we do not belong here. This is not our place. We must go home.

Sometimes we cannot; this queer urge persists, wears thin, is forgotten. But at other times we are more fortunate, and we go. There is always a special flavor to our going. Bound elsewhere, we take no keen note of the miles; but now we count them as we run eastward. We know where the first Cape cottage stands beside the road, its shingled sides weathered a warm silver; we know where we will catch that first glimpse of the marshes and the winding tidal creeks; and we know how good will be that first deep breath of salt air drifting in over seaweed and dunes and the broad, soft blue reaches of the bay. All this we know, but always it is better than we remembered. And there is no hurry now, no counting the miles, as we come at last to the shore and the sea itself.

* * *

For you cannot be hurried here. The deep, dry dune sand slows your steps; all the little things that seemed so important, the small things that drove and harried you, fall away now. A wave-beaten log is suddenly important, shells and rocks assume a new significance, drifted brown seaweed is something to linger over and turn. The slow waves send a drift of mist across the long beach, their murmur rises and falls. It is good to dig holes in the bright, grained sand, to watch a sail and a brown plume of smoke draw slowly out, to follow with calm, unspeculative eyes the gulls wheeling, the sandpipers gleaning the foam edge, bobbing and pattering in their swift contra danse. Hurry? All that is behind you—inland. Here is only the slow steady march that has gone on since the beginning. And you are part of it.

I wonder, now. There is always that feeling of home-coming, always that slow, savored satisfaction and contentment. Yet why this? It is perhaps because the sea is always so unchanged, so untouched, so permanent, so far beyond the works of these our hands. We cross it, we fence off small, absurd portions with breakwaters, and where it is most tempered and landlocked behind islands we dare build our cities. But we have done, and we can do, so little with this vastness! This is the sea the Norsemen knew; beyond that point the wintry sails of the Mayflower once drew slowly past. What they saw, we see. This is immutable. Or it is, perhaps, because in coming back to the sea we come back to something unchanged in ourselves, something that we had half forgotten among the small hills and valleys of grown-up life. Never do we outgrow childhood, never do we completely forget our delight in small and simple things. And here is sand, and blue water, and the strong, warm sun for a child's delight. Or, again, we are homecoming because the sea is common to all men. These long beaches, and brown rocks, and these small towns with blue vistas at their street ends, all face one way. They face outward. For this they are somewhat strange to us inland dwellers, but you will find towns and headlands and beaches like these wherever the tidemark runs. Their country is the sea.

* * *

I remember once coming from Paris down into La Vendée. All night we ran through the moonlit valley of the Loire, past Orléans, and Blois, and Tours like a great sleeping cathedral under the moon, and so through black Angers to Nantes. We changed there, in the cold slack tide of the night, crossed the river and changed again. And in the chill before sunrise we went puffing through orchards and farmland, slowly and leisurely and with many stops. It was market day in Challans, and, bobbing on high-wheeled carts, the farmers were driving in, smock-frocked, ribbons streaming from their flat, broad-rimmed hats. It was cold as we drove across the *marais*, that Hollandlike flat land between the old shore line and the great dunes; we crossed canals and saw windmills turning among the anchoring pines. Deep sandy roads wound among the mounted dunes; there was a flat tiled farmhouse with an earthen floor; over the dunes we heard the voice of the sea. And for all the strangeness, for all the harsh Vendéean patois, we were instantly at home. Here was the long yellow beach running north and south; there was the headland, and the Ile d'Yeu like a moored ship on the horizon, and the harbor of St. Gilles with steep streets running down to wharves and fishing boats; here were the smells, and the sounds, and the sights of home.

I think that no place within sight of the sea can be quite foreign to us. These towns, these beaches, these headlands are our common link. All these towns of ours that face the sea, Salem and Plymouth, Chatham and Marblehead, have much in common with us; their streets twist and wind, and their old houses stand at odd angles. And, in their turn, they share their sea-born features with others, with towns facing the ruffled Pacific, or looking out on the narrow Irish Sea, where Ailsa Craig rises like a miraculous blue moon above the horizon, or clinging precariously to the gaunt ribs of the bleak Newfoundland coast. Each looks out on that common country, that "old country" of all of us, the sea.

And small wonder that, whenever we go down to the sea, we turn from it reluctantly. Always we linger; there is always one more headland to peer about. It may be winter, with the cold waves gnawing at the frozen sands, leaving ice films built up from their lacy frosting; it may be summer with a fog bank off shore and the clean scent of sun-steeped sweet fern and bayberry coming with the evening off-shore wind. The miles homeward never matter. We must see night swing up from the east, must see the lights, one by one along the shore come pricking out and settle to their steady beating pulse. And even then we go with backward looks; we are drowsy and content as we swing back over this corridor that links Jaalam to the sea. And for months we will be content with the small Jaalam hills and the little things about us. We have been down to the sea. It is still there.

DANIEL CHASE.

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On the Folly of Paying Visits

There could hardly be a happier creature in the world than Mrs. John Knightley, in this short visit to Hartfield, going about every morning among her old acquaintance with her five children, and talking over what she had done every evening with her father and sister. She had nothing to wish otherwise, but that the days did not pass so swiftly. It was a delightful visit—perfect, in being much too short.

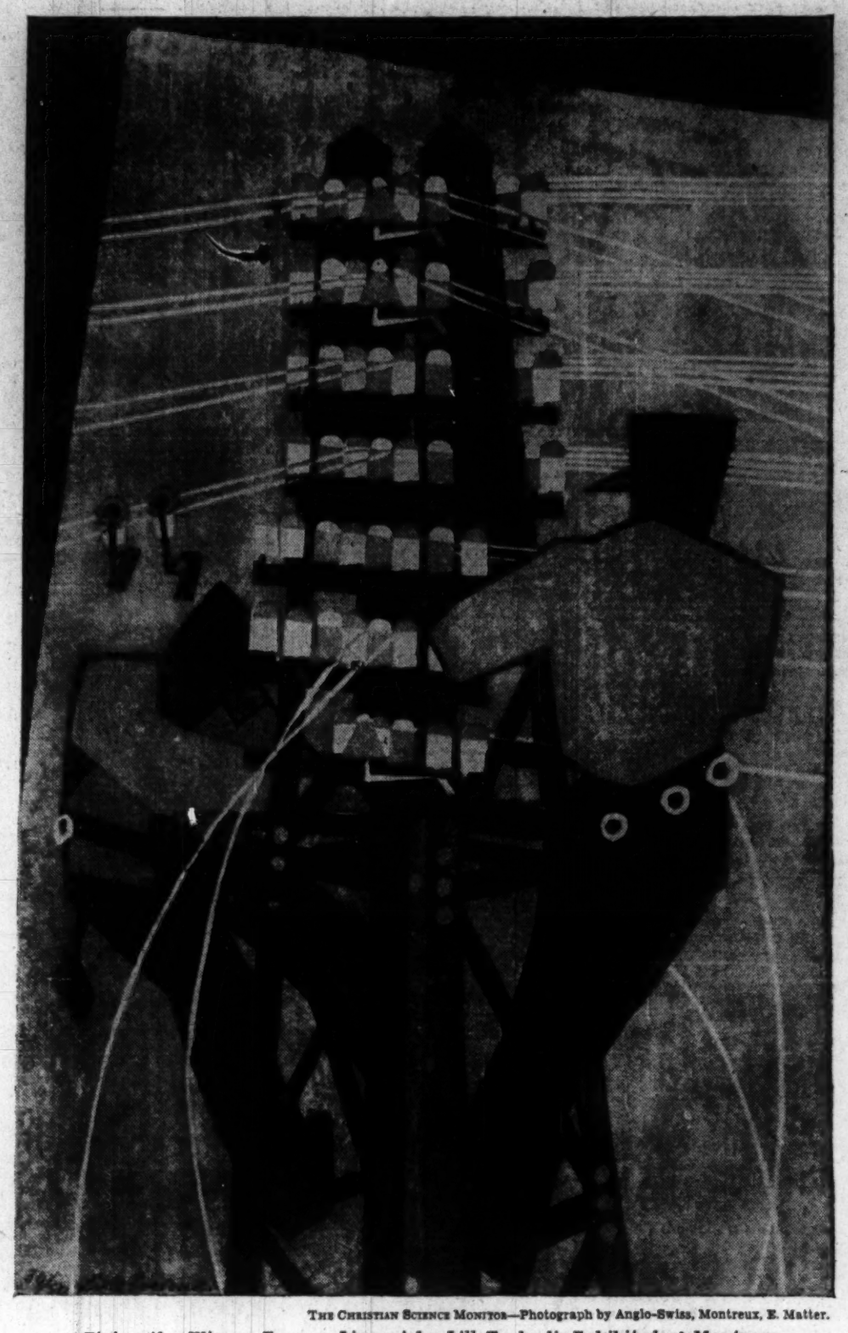
In general their evenings were less engaged with friends than their mornings; but one complete dinner engagement, and out of the house too, there was no avoiding, though at Christmas. Mr. Weston would take no denial; they must all dine at Randalls one day. Even Mr. Woodhouse was persuaded to think it a possible thing in preference to a division of the party. . . .

Mr. Woodhouse had so completely made up his mind to the visit that in spite of the increasing coldness he seemed to have no idea of shrinking from it, and set forward at last most punctually with his eldest daughter in his own carriage, with less apparent consciousness of the weather than either of the others—too full of the wonder of his own going, and the pleasure it was to afford at Randalls, to see that it was cold, and too well wrapped up to feel it. The cold, however, was severe; and by the time the second carriage was in motion, a few flakes of snow were finding their way down, and the sky had the appearance of being so overcharged as to want only a milder air to produce a very white world in a very short time.

Emma soon saw that her companion was not in the happiest humor. The preparing and the going abroad in such weather, with the sacrifice of his children after dinner, were evils—were disagreeables, at least—which Mr. John Knightley did not by any means like; he anticipated nothing in the visit that could be at all worth the purchase; and the whole of their drive to the vicarage was spent by him in expressing his discontent.

"A man," said he, "must have a very good opinion of himself when he asks people to leave their own fireside, and encounter such a day as this, for the sake of coming to see him. He must think himself a most agreeable fellow. I could not do such a thing. It is the greatest absurdity—actually snowing at this moment! The folly of not allowing people to be comfortable at home, and the folly of people's not staying comfortably at home when they can! If we were obliged to go out such an evening as this, by any call of duty or business, what a hardship we should deem it! And here are we, probably with rather thinner clothing than usual, setting forward voluntarily, without excuse, in defiance of the voice of nature, which tells man, in everything given to his view or his feelings, to stay at home himself and keep all under shelter that he can; here are we setting forward to spend five dull hours in another man's house, with nothing to say or to hear that was not said and heard yesterday, and may not be said and heard again tomorrow Going in dismal weather, to return probably in worse; four horses and four servants taken out for nothing but to convey five idle, shivering creatures into colder rooms and worse company than they might have had at home!"

Emma did not find herself equal to give the pleased assent, which no doubt he was in the habit of receiving, to emulate the "Very true, my love" which must have been usually administered by his travelling companion; but she had resolution enough to refrain from making any answer at all. She could not be complying; she dreaded being quarrelsome; her heroism reached only to silence. She allowed him to talk, and arrange the glasses, and wrapped herself up, without opening her lips.—From "Emma," by JANE AUSTEN.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Anglo-Swiss, Montreux, E. Matter.

Fixing the Wires: From a Linocut by Lill Tschudi, Exhibited at Montreux

MISS LILL TSCHUDI is the only Swiss artist at present who is making linocuts; and her prints, shown at an exhibition held in Montreux, showed how well merited is her success.

There is an amazing amount of life in her prints. She seems to seize activity on the wing and fix it in her linocuts. Men in motion particularly attract her. This is evidenced in her choice of subjects—"Ice Hockey," "The Start of the Race," "Sailors' Holiday," "Circus," and the like; or workmen carrying on their work in unusual positions, such as "Fixing the Wires" and "Sticking Up Posters." Miss Tschudi, who is only twenty-four, is already skilled in the art of the linocut and her prints have met with much appreciation in London. Several of this gifted artist's prints have been purchased by the British Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum, among them being the print here reproduced.

Linocuts are printed by hand from blocks cut by the artist in ordinary linoleum. The printing is done in oil paint and printing ink. The linoleum cut is particularly suitable for superimposed printing in colors where a hard definition of outline is both unnecessary and undesirable. Wood, on the other hand, having a hard non-resilient surface, lends itself to the beautiful art of wood engraving where clear-cut definition and clean printing are required. Usually these prints are printed in black on a white paper ground.

The Diversity of England

After leaving the Bar I soon became conscious of a wider change than I had expected. Not only was my London life expanding but my play time was being spent in a larger freedom. Hitherto our holiday plans had been simple: whenever we felt that in one way or another we could afford it, we went abroad—to the Engadine, to the Lake of Brienz, to Rome or to Venice—leaving our children with either of their two equally devoted grandmothers. For shorter or less ambitious holidays we rented a farm or other small house in Devon or Dorset or Surrey. One of these was the house at Upleyme, where Tennyson had stayed with Francis Palgrave: another had been the house of the Grotes in the beautiful little valley of Peaslake, a third was the Chough's Nest at Lynton, which belonged to Frank Cornish, the Vice-Provost of Eton, and the one to which we returned most often of all was Smallbrook Farm at Thursley—I still remember it as covetously as I have ever remembered any place on "the too-much loved earth."

But now came the time when we felt that for our longer holidays we needed larger quarters and a less purely homelike way of life. We took no thought for these advantages—they came to us of themselves as we voyaged more and more among the Archipelago of our friends' country houses. As it happened we generally steered North, and the fact, though accidental, seems to me to have been important. Great Britain is not so great in square miles as in diversity. I remember a book by Victor Bérard, written about this time, in which he described England as the home of two nations entirely distinct in life and character—one the slow-witted rustics of the southern and western counties, Saxon and submissive, the other the Dane-descended population of the North and East of England, industrial and independent. The theory was pressed too far, and I was rather irritated by it. But I had always been interested in the diversity of my own country—before I was sixteen I had stayed in thirty-three counties in England and Wales and I retained a distinct impression of nearly all of them. I noted their surviving dialects and intonations, their climate and scenery and historical associations: but apart from all these interests I felt the difference in the whole aspect of their life—as it were a sort of regionality or subnationalism.

The North then soon came to be for us a place apart from all others, just as the West had been ten years before, and in my memory it remains apart, a country full of magic rather than of sunlight, where something like the mist of antiquity made visible hung over moors and shores and towers, and made the characters of men larger and bolder and their friendships at the same time franker and more hospitable.—SIR HENRY NEWBOLT, in "My World as in My Time. Memoirs of Sir Henry Newbolt 1862-1932." (London: Faber & Faber.)

Patiesa dzives bauda

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakus slejā angļu teksta)

BŪTU interesanti zināt, cik daudz ļaužu pasaulē patiesi bauda dzīvi; cik daudzi var godīgi sacīt, ka ikkatrs brīdis dienā tiem pildīts ar tīru prieku. Uz spēju priecāties vispārīgi skatas kā uz tādu, kas visvairāk vingrināma atpūtas brīžos, svētku gadījumos un brīvdienās. Tam, tomēr, tā nevajadzētu būt; un katram individam, vai nu viņa stāvoklis pasaules acīs ir augsts vai zems, piemīt spēja realizēt prieku pa viņa darba, tāpat kā pa vaļas stundām.

Patiess prieks ir savienots ar patiesu sajūsmu. Kādu sajūsmu, kādu centību, kādu rosību cilvēce patērē savām dažādām interesēm un uzjautrinājumiem! No pašas jaunības līdz vecākiem gadiem cilvēki devīgi ziedo domas, laiku un enerģiju sportam vai citai patikamai nodarbošanai, kuros tie ieinteresēti. Bet tie paši individi iegrimst vienaldzībā un apātijā, kad tie seko sava ikdienas darba šķietāmi vienmuļīgam troksnim. Tomēr, kādus brīnumus varētu veikt, ja patiesu sajūsmu neklūdīgi izvestu ikkatras dienas katrā stundā!

Nevar gaidīt no cilvēka, lai tas kļūtu sajūsmināts par lietu, kas tam lielākā vai mazākā mērā sveša; tādēļ, lai baudītu dzīvi ar aizrautību, nepieciešami saprast, kas sastāda dzīvi. Cilvēce atzinusi slēdzienu, ka dzīve mērojama ar garāku vai īsāku gadu skaitu, ko pavada pārbaudījumi, bēdas, grēks un slimība, un ka šī dzīve beidzot izbeidzas nāvē. Tas nesaskan ar Kristus Jēzus izskaidrojumu, ka "labs koks nevar nest nelabus augļus." Dievs, visas dzīvības avots, nerada nekā, kam nav daļas ar Viņa paša dabu un rakstūru. Tā dzīvība, kas ceļas no Dieva, ir laba, harmoniska, nemainīga un mūžīga.

Dievs cilvēkiem vispārīgi nav bijis zināms kā vienīgais Prāts; un tāpēc, ka cilvēki ticējuši, ka ikvienam ir pašam savs prāts, tie domājuši par sevi, ka viņus valda šis tā-sauktais prāts un tā padevušies grēka, slimības, trūkuma un daudz citu ļaunuma veidu aplamiem prasījumiem. Tie, kas mācījušies Kristīgās Zinātnes patiesības, mācas tomēr saprast Dievu kā vienīgo Prātu un ar šo zināšanu nāk lielā brīvības sajūta un spēja baudīt dzīvi kā Dzīvības, Dieva, nemirstīgu atspoguļojumu.

Savas teksta grāmatas "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un Veselība ar Svēto Rakstu Atslēgu) 331. lp. Mary Baker Eddy, Kristīgās Zinātnes Atklājēja un Nodibinātāja, raksta, "Dzīvība ir Prāts, radītājas atspoguļots savā radībā." Un tās pašas grāmatas 257. lp. mēs atrodam šos vārdus: "Prāts rada Savu pašu līdzību idejās." Cilvēkam, tad, kā Dieva attēlam, nav pašam sava prāta, šķirta no Dieva, bet tas atspoguļo bezgalīgo Prātu, kas piešķir cilvēkam ikvienu garīgu īpašību un īpatnību. Šis bezgalīgais Prāts ir Dievs, Mīlestība, Patiesība, labums—Viss—un šī Prāta izpausme caur garīgām pareizām idejām sastāda dzīvi. Šīs idejas tiek izpaustas jeb atspoguļotas patiesā patībā; un šī patība ir cilvēks Dieva attēlā. Ja mēs ar paļāvīgām gaidām griežamies pie dievišķīgā Prāta un lūdzam pēc garīgo īpašību izpratnes, tādu īpašību kā labsirdība, mīlestība, gudrība, žēlsirdība, taisnīgums, drošsirdība un intelligence, mēs atradīsim, ka maldīgas sugestijas, tādas kā bailes, mazdūšība, slimība, un aprobežotība, ar to tiks aizdzītas.

Stāsimies, tad, ar garīgu sajūsmu pie darba, atspoguļot Dievu, no kā nāk visas pareizās idejas. Ja pārbaudījumi uzmācas, celsimies ar sajūsmu un pielietosim visu savu garīgi mentālo enerģiju, lai turētos cieši pie nemistīgām patiesībām par Dzīvību kā Dievu, kuras Bībele atklāj un Kristīgā Zinātne izskaidro visiem, kas tās vēlas saprast. Un kāmēr mums par mērķi ir maldu aplamo prasījumu iznīcināšana un Dieva, labuma, absolūtās visaugstākās varas pierādīšana, mūsu sajūsma nezinās robežu. Mīlot un darot labu ar dedzību un centību, mēs atradīsim, ka ļaunās sugestijas beidz atrast mājas vietu mūsu domās.

Kādas prieka un līksmības jūtas mēs dažreiz pārdzīvojam, ja esam guvuši sekmes kādā cilvēciskā pasākumā, vai esam uzvarējuši sporta laukā! Kādai tad jābūt dievišķīgajai apmierinātībai, garīgai paciētībai, kuras ir mūsu, ja mēs, neskatoties uz šķietāmi vienmuļīgām dienām drūmuma un nesajūsminoša darba, ar garīgu prieku cieši turēsimies pie Dieva. Vienlīdzība, apatija un garlaicība neeksistē bezgalīga Prātā un tās nav mūsu patiesās patības daļas. Vientulība nevar nomākt to individu, kā domas pildītas ar labā sajusmu, kas saņem no bezgalīgā Prātā un izpauž Prātu caur krietnumu, godīgumu, taisnīgumu, šķīstību, mīlestību, maigumu, drosmi un tamlīdzīgi. Ja šāda pareiza garīga darbība ierostinājusi domas un darbus, tad ikkatrs brīdis ikdienas dzīvē būs pilns šķista prieka un individs atradīs sevi tuvojamies augstākai prieka pilna derīguma izpausmei.

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Contented

The ships went down the river,
Out to the sea,
Past the anchored island.
Believing themselves free,
They called, taunting,
As they went past,
Insolently vaunting
That they were not held fast.

The island waved its branches
In a brief farewell,
Gave them good journey
With its buoy's bell,
Laughing with a rippling sound,
Winking with its light—
Then drawing smooth fog-sheets around
For a quiet night.

—ISABEL FISKE CONANT.

True Enjoyment of Life

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WOULD be interesting to know how many people in the world are truly enjoying life; how many can honestly say that every moment of the day for them is filled with pure enjoyment. The faculty of enjoyment is generally looked upon as worthy of exercise mainly during times of recreation, festive occasions, and holidays. This, however, should not be so; and every individual, be his station lowly or exalted in the eyes of the world, has the ability to realize enjoyment during his working as well as his leisure hours.

True enjoyment is associated with true enthusiasm. What enthusiasm, what zeal, what ardor, does mankind expend upon its various interests and recreations! From the very young to those of mature years, people will give unstintingly of thought, time, and energy to the sport or hobby in which they are keenly interested. But these same individuals may lapse into indifference and apathy when pursuing the seemingly humdrum round of their daily work. Yet what wonders might be accomplished were a true enthusiasm carried unfailingly through every hour of every day!

One cannot be expected to become enthusiastic about a subject concerning which one is more or less ignorant; therefore, in order to enjoy life with ardor it is necessary to understand what constitutes life. Mankind has accepted the conclusion that life is measured by a longer or shorter period of years, accompanied by trials, sorrow, sin and sickness, and that this life eventually ends in death. This does not agree with the declaration of Christ Jesus that "a good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit." God, the source of all life, brings forth nothing which does not partake of His own nature and character. The life which proceeds from God is good, harmonious, changeless, and eternal.

God has not been generally known to men as the only Mind; and because men have believed that each has a mind of his own, they have thought of themselves as being governed by this so-called mind, and so have submitted to the false claims of sin, sickness, lack, and many other forms of evil. Those instructed in the truths of Christian Science, however, learn to know God as the only Mind, and with this knowledge comes a great sense of freedom and the capacity to enjoy life as the immortal reflection of Life, God.

On page 331 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written, "Life is Mind, the creator reflected in His creations." And on page 257 of the same book we find these words: "Mind creates His own likeness in ideas." Man, then, in God's image, does not possess a mind of his own apart from God, but reflects infinite Mind, which imparts to man every spiritual quality and attribute. This infinite Mind is God, Love, Truth, good—All—and the expression of this Mind through spiritual right ideas constitutes life. These ideas are expressed or reflected in true selfhood; and this selfhood is man in God's image. As with confident expectancy we turn to divine Mind and pray for the discernment of spiritual qualities, such as goodness, love, wisdom, mercy, justice, courage, and intelligence, we shall find that erroneous suggestions, such as fear, discouragement, sickness, and limitation, will thereby be put to flight.

Let us, then, set ourselves with spiritual enthusiasm to the task of reflecting God from whom come all right ideas. When trials present themselves, let us rise up with enthusiasm, and throw all our spiritually mental energy into holding fast to the immortal truths about Life as God, which the Bible reveals and which Christian Science unfolds for all who desire to understand them. And since we have as our goal the overthrow of the false claims of error and the proof of the absolute supremacy of God, good, our enthusiasm should know no bounds. Loving and practicing good with eagerness and zeal, we shall find evil suggestions ceasing to find a foothold in our thought.

What a sense of enjoyment and delight we sometimes experience when we have achieved success in some human enterprise or triumphed in the field of sport! What then of the divine contentment, the spiritual uplifting, which is ours when through what would seem to be monotonous days filled with drab and uninspiring employment, we shall hold fast to God with spiritual rejoicing. Monotony, apathy, and dullness do not exist in infinite Mind, and they are no part of our true selfhood. Dreariness cannot depress that individual whose thought is filled with enthusiasm for good, who draws upon infinite Mind and expresses Mind through goodness, honesty, justice, purity, love, gentleness, courage, and the like. When thought and action are quickened by such right spiritual activity, every moment of the daily round will be full of pure enjoyment, and the individual will find himself advancing toward higher expressions of joyous usefulness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Kennac Sands

On Kennac Sands the sun
Shines, and the fresh wind blows,
Moulding pale banks anew,
Where the sea-holly grows.
Waters softly blue
And exquisitely clear
Meet the o'er-arching sky;
O'er them the breezes run.
There may'st thou idly lie,
And still find new delights,
Watching the gulls' white flights
Above that lonely place;
Listen, nor ever hear
A single human sound
To spoil the free, profound
Aerial quietness.
But when thou'rt gone, the night
On Kennac comes; and soon
Lovely beyond dreams,
Arises the round moon;
In whose trembling light
The rough splendor gleams
Of the crested sea.
Ah, could'st thou there then be!
But mortal ears can hear not
What those pale sands hear then;
Sounds not of mortal birth,
Laughter, and dance, and mirth,
Of the golden-haired sea-fairies,
Mermaidens and mermen.

—LAWRENCE BINYON, in "Lyric Poems." (New York: Macmillan.)

Quimper Pottery

It is in Quimper that the charming Breton faïence is manufactured—a ware quaint, whimsical and crude, yet possessing distinct artistic value. Brittany ware, perhaps the most charming of all the peasant chinas, is made by the country and fisher folk when the cold weather forces them to abandon work in the fields or on the water.

Brittany pottery is a heavy earthenware with a high glaze and comes in various oddly shaped pieces as well as the conventional plates, cups and saucers and bowls. The peasants originate new shapes each year, so that it is wise in buying to get all that you need at one time, at least of such pieces as cups and saucers and bowls. There are plates of various sizes, charming little cups so squat they could never tip over. These have the quaintest of designs: yellow flamingoes and other birds of the same hue, blue birds, roosters, quaint little ladies in full peasant skirts and peasant caps, and little gentlemen in full breeches and broad-brimmed hats. Each piece is signed with the initials of the artist and the name of the place where it is made, "H. B. Quimper" being a signature often seen. The signature often forms part of the design, and being placed under the little lady and gentleman, as it frequently is, it appears as if it were their name.

Though the design on each article varies — conventionalized flowers, birds and people being the motifs—each piece harmonizes with the other, for the same general style of design is followed in each. Blues and yellows are the predominating colors, but they are varied with reds, greens and oranges. Some are very vivid and others are soft in tone.—ROBERT MEBILL MCBRIDE, in "A Little Book of Brittany." (New York: McBride.)

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Rangers Now In Undisputed Lead Of Group Race

New Yorkers Win as Detroit Ties—Maroons Beat Maple Leafs, 6-0

National Hockey League

United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	14	6	9	66	51	34
Detroit	14	5	10	63	65	33
Chicago	12	8	9	50	44	32
Boston	10	3	16	57	74	23

Canadian Division

Toronto	18	6	6	110	62	42
Canadiens	12	4	13	57	60	28
Montreal	9	8	12	60	77	26
Americans	8	7	14	62	84	23
Ottawa	8	9	16	72	80	21

Results Jan. 25

Chicago 3, Canadiens 1, overtime.
Detroit 1, Americans 1, overtime.
Montreal 6, Toronto 0.
Rangers 6, Ottawa 3.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 26—After suffering four-straight defeats, three in Toronto and one here, from the group-leading Maple Leafs, the Maroons secured considerable revenge last night when they defeated Toronto, 6 to 0. It was the third shutout handed to the Leafs this season, all three being on local ice and the other two administered by Canadiens. The Maroons tightened their hold on third place in the group and gained on the second-place Canadiens, being only two points behind.

Montreal		Toronto
Northcott, Trottier, Cain, lw		
	rw, Conacher, Doraty, Sands	
Smith, Blinco, Haynes, c		
	c, Primeau, Thoma, Blair	
Ward, Robinson, Brydson, rw		
	lw, Jackson, Boll, Cotton	
Frew, Mackenzie, ld	rd, Day, Horner	
Wentworth, Evans, rd	ld, Levinsky, Horner	
Kerr, g	g, Hainsworth	

Score—Montreal 6, Toronto 0. Goals—Northcott 3, Blinco, Evans and Trottier for Montreal. Assists—Smith 2, Trottier, Robinson and Ward for Montreal. Referees—J. A. Cleghorn and Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—New York Americans and Detroit played a tie last night for the second time in their four encounters of the season, 1—1, both goals coming in the overtime. This places New York Rangers, which won at Ottawa, in undisputed possession of first place in the American group.

Americans		Detroit
McVeigh, Klein, Gracie, Jackson, lw		
	rw, Aurie, Carson, Wiseman	
Himes, Conn, Chapman, Jackson, c		
	c, Welland, Starr, Pettinger	
Martin, Burke, Picketts, rw		
	lw, Lewis, Emms, Sorrell	
Brydge, Murray, McVeigh, ld		
	rd, Goodfellow, Graham	
Dutton, Doran, Brydge, Himes, rd		
	ld, Young, Buswell	
Worters, g	g, Cude	

Score—Americans 1, Detroit 1. Goals—Klein for Americans; Welland for Detroit. Assists—Brydge for Americans; Lewis for Detroit. Referees—J. A. Cameron and Dr. F. J. McCurry. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 26—New York Rangers won their fourth game of the season from the local Senators here last night when they defeated the locals, 6 to 3. The other game this season was a scoreless tie. The Rangers obtained a 2-to-0 lead in the first period, while the locals scored the only counter of the second. They alternated in scoring the first four goals of the third period, but then the Rangers displayed a much stronger finish and added the last two. The victory sent them into undisputed possession of first place in the American group of the league while Ottawa dropped deeper into the cellar of the Canadian section.

Rangers		Ottawa
F. Cook, Keeling, Murdoch, lw		
	rw, Finnigan, Cox, Saunders	
Boucher, Ripley, Dillon, c		
	c, Kaminsky, Voss, Howe	
W. Cook, Heller, Osmundson, rw		
	lw, Shannon, Touhey, D. Roche	
Johnson, Dutkowski, ld	rd, Bowman, Leduc	
Seibert, Brennan, rd		
	ld, Kalbfleisch, Shields, Hollett	
Aitkenhead, g	g, Beveridge	

Score—Rangers 6, Ottawa 3. Goals—F. Cook 3, Heller 2, Keeling and Dillon for Rangers; Shannon 2 and Roche for Ottawa. Assists—Boucher 2, Keeling, Dillon, W. Cook and Seibert for Rangers; Cox, Leduc, Finnigan and Kaminsky for Ottawa. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and W. B. Bell, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 26—An overtime victory, 2 to 1, was scored by the Chicago Black Hawks over the Montreal Canadiens in a National Hockey League game at the Chicago Stadium here last night. Paul Thompson scored the winning goal, taking a pass from Romnes, 10 yards from the net and shooting as he was being checked.

Chicago		Canadiens
Thompson, Gottselig, Sheppard, lw		
	rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Godin	
Romnes, Leswick, Cook, c		
	c, Lepine, Riley, Bourgault	
March, Couture, Goldsworthy, rw		
	lw, Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou	
Conacher, Abel, ld		
	rd, S. Mantha, Burke, Portland	
Jenkins, Coulter, rd	ld, Carson, Bourgault	
Gardiner, g	g, Chabot	

Score—Chicago Black Hawks 2, Montreal Canadiens 1. Goals—Cook and Thompson for Chicago; Bourgault for Montreal. Assists—Gottselig, Romnes, Marsh and Conacher for Chicago; none for Montreal. Time—Three 20m. and 16 minutes overtime. Referees—W. J. Stewart, Boston, and A. G. Smith, Boston.

Farmer Homeward Bound

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 26 (AP)—Malcolm Farmer, director of athletics at Yale and chairman of the board of athletic control, was homeward bound from a southern trip today. On his arrival, probably tomorrow, he is expected to call the board into session to receive his nominations for head football coach, head freshman coach, and the staffs of each. Officially, nothing was given out today. It was understood the board meeting might be Sunday. In the words of the official spokesman "if the applecart is not upset" there will be an announcement after the meeting. Farmer is understood to have been in Pittsburgh and other college centers in that section.

Goodwin vs. Ortuna

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 26—Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., medalist, turned in a brilliant round of golf yesterday to win his semifinal match in the Lake Worth championship over the Palm Beach Golf Club course. He defeated R. M. Steffan of Buffalo, 6 and 5. Manuel Ortuna of West Palm Beach won the other semifinal, defeating Kenneth McNeil of Bridgeport, Conn., 4 and 3.

Keating and Robertson Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 26—F. T. Keating of Pinehurst and F. C. Robertson of Manchester, Vt., captured the annual St. Valentine's golf tournament yesterday, when they defeated C. B. S. Marr of Carnoustl, Scot., and B. L. Tyrrell of Brooklyn in the final, 4 and 3.

Durand in Third Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Jan. 26—Celeste Durand of Garden City, L. I., reached the third round of match play in the annual Miami Biltmore invitation golf tournament. Durand defeated Arnold Minkley of Cleveland, 4 and 2. Curtis Bryan of Jacksonville and Bill Wilkenson of Indianapolis, co-medalists, also advanced. Bryan won by default from J. McCauley of Chicago and Wilkenson beat Phil Gale of New York, 4 and 3.

Wilcox to Sign With Beavers

QUEBEC, Jan. 26 (Canadian Press)—Archie Wilcox, defenseman who was the property of Montreal Maroons until Wednesday, when he was made a free agent, will sign with the Quebec Beavers of the Canadian-American Hockey League, officials said yesterday.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

What a Difference a Year Makes

ABOUT this time last year followers of major-league baseball were not giving much attention to the New York Giants as possible contenders for the National League pennant or even a position in the first division; but things are very different now. Memphis Bill Terry surprised the baseball world by the way he handled the Giants in 1933 and the fans are only too glad to listen to anything he may have to say regarding the coming pennant race.

The question of what effect the new ball is going to have on the senior-league race is a live topic and there seems to be quite a difference of opinion. Some appear to believe that the livelier sphere will hurt the Giants' chances of repeating; while others believe such will not be the case. As to Manager Terry himself, he is one of those who not only believe it will not hurt the Giants' chances, but that it will, on the contrary, help them. One thing is certain and that is it did not keep them from winning the World Series last year as two of the victories which the Giants won in that series were in Washington where the American League baseball was used.

Many followers have wondered how it was that a team which finished sixth in batting and tied for third in fielding could win the National League pennant as did the Giants of 1933. Philadelphia, which batted third and fielded eighth for .274 and .9696 respectively, finished in seventh place. The Giants' averages were .263 and .9725. While it takes runs to win ball games and batting is needed to send the runs across the plate, heavy batting and runs will not necessarily win a pennant, as the Phillies proved. But what was the chief factor in the Giants' victories last year? Pitching! Hubbell, Schumacher, Fitzsimmons and Parmelee made up a quartet of pitchers that could have carried a weaker batting and fielding team than New York through many a hard-fought game to victory. Inability to hit this quartet was why other teams did not defeat the Giants oftener, and, if they couldn't hit the old ball, it is hard to figure out how they are going to benefit by having a livelier ball as the New York pitchers will see that opposing batsmen seldom connect and get a chance to benefit from the change. Yes, there certainly seems to be quite a bit of real logic in the view Manager Terry takes of the coming championship season.

A Colorful Event Returns

Announcement that the Intercollegiate Rowing Association will hold its annual regatta on the Hudson River next June is welcome news as this had always been one of the most colorful of intercollegiate athletic events of the year. Last year it was abandoned on account of an expected curtailment in college athletics. Some thought that it was a mistake to abandon the 1933 event. It is yet too early to state how many of the colleges which make up the association as well as how many of those who are to be invited will respond to the starter's call; but it looks very much as if most of the varsity eights would be on hand with some of the junior varsity and freshman boats absent.

A Unique Combination of Letters

It is not uncommon to have a college athlete win three major-sport letters in one year; but there appears to be a case at the University of Chicago which is unique in a way. John Roberts '36, is able to pole vault 13 feet; is the best fancy diver in college and a tumbler of point-winning ability. As a result he is practically sure to win his letter as a member of the track, swimming and gymnastic teams. To the coaches of these three teams this does not seem at all strange as they point out that skill in these three events is closely related and yet we venture to state that such a combination is extremely rare.

Dawson, McCluskey And Spitz Show at Garden

Athletes from many parts of the country are coming for the William C. Prout Memorial Games at the Boston Garden tomorrow night. From as far west as Tulsa, Okla., will come Glenn Dawson, conqueror of Princeton's Bill Bonthron in this meet last year. Dawson will run in the Curley Mile.

Among the famous stars to run against Dawson in this event will be Gene Venzke, holder of the world's indoor record of 4m. 10s.; Dean Woolsey, former University of Illinois miler; Joe Mangan of Cornell, second in the 1933 Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. 1500-meter run, Paul Mundy of Philadelphia, U. S. 15-kilometer champion, and lesser lights from the collegiate world who may be coming champions.

Dawson has entered another event in the Garden meet, the Bishop Cheverus 1000. He beat Bill Bonthron in this event last year. The field for the 1000 will not be so formidable as that in the mile, but competition promises to be keen enough to extend the Oklahoma boy.

Joe McCluskey, former Fordham runner, who has gained considerable fame in the distance runs, will race in the Leo Larrivee two-mile classic. This race was first won by none other than Paavo Nurmi, Finnish runner, in 1929. McCluskey won this two-mile event first in 1932 and repeated last year. He is working until late tomorrow afternoon and then will take an airplane from Newark to arrive here in time for the races.

Another national star due for prominence in the meet is George B. Spitz Jr., A. A. U. indoor high jump champion. These outstanding performers alone carry the meet, not to mention the others who will appear.

Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Holy Cross, New York University, Boston College, Fordham, Brown, Northwestern, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts State, Tufts, Worcester Polytechnic, M. I. T., Springfield and Manhattan, all have entered athletes and teams. Special relays for schoolboy and prep school teams have been scheduled.

Huskies Must Beat Bears

SEATTLE, Jan. 26 (AP)—The University of Washington eight, national sprint champion in the intercollegiate rowing world last year, will compete at Poughkeepsie this year, if it beats California. Coach Al Ulbricksen, who not so many years ago streked a Husky shell to victory on the Hudson, has the national classic in mind as his ultimate objective, he said; but it all depends on who follows whom over the finish line in the three-mile contest on Lake Washington here in April. Always among the strongest crews on the Hudson, the Huskies won the varsity contests in 1923, '24 and '28.

Olympic Question Up Again

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—The American Olympic committee will be urged not to accept Germany's invitation to compete in the 1936 Olympic Games at Berlin, at its meeting here Feb. 4, it became known yesterday. Charles L. Ornstein, a member of the committee, will propose either that the United States either decline the invitation outright or else table it for the present. Ornstein says he will be able to present new evidence that the Nazi Government in Germany is still discriminating against Jewish athletes.

Greenkeepers Protest

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (AP)—A protest against the abandonment of the experimental green gardens at Lake Forest, Ill., and Arlington, Va., will be lodged with the United States Golf Association by the National Association of Greenkeepers. John MacGregor, president of the greenkeepers association, yesterday said members were indignant over the U. S. G. A. action in dropping all work at these experimental stations as an economy move. The greenkeepers hold their next meeting at Pittsburgh, Jan. 30.

Bruin Cubs Vault Into Lead Again Defeating Eagles

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	11	4	3	61	33	26
Quebec	10	5	3	53	47	25
Providence	9	6	4	44	43	24
Philadelphia	7	5	9	52	52	19
New Haven	7	2	13	33	48	16

Result Jan. 25

Boston 4, New Haven 0.

The Bruin Cubs vaulted back into the lead of the Canadian-American Hockey League by defeating the New Haven Eagles, 4 to 0, at the Boston Garden last night. Superb goaltending by Moore kept the Cubs' score from mounting much higher. Defensively the Cubs were strong and Jackson took good care of what defensive slips were made.

Playing-Manager Myles Lane sent his team away to an early lead by converting Frank Jerwa's assist at 1m. 53s. of the opening period. Buckles teamed with Smillie at 15m. 13s. to make it 2 to 0. Weir banged in Joe Jerwa's pass in the second period and the final goal came in the next session, Filmore scoring assisted by Halliday and Heximer. The summary:

Boston		New Haven
Heximer, Harnott, Halliday, Weir, lw		
	rw, McBride, Dunning, Wood, Carson	
F. Jerwa, Smillie, Weir, Halliday, c		
	c, Perkins, Chouinard, Wilson	
Filmore, Buckles, Cunningham, rw		
	lw, Maracle, Kinsella, Carleton	
J. Jerwa, ld	rd, R. McCully, McBride	
Lane, Devie, rd	ld, J. McCully, McBride	
Jackson, g	g, Moore	

Score—Boston 4, New Haven 0. Goals—Lane, Buckles, Weir, Filmore for Boston. Assists—F. Jerwa, Smillie, J. Jerwa, Halliday, Heximer for Boston. Officials—H. W. Bureh and W. J. Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

At one time during the second period the Cubs were without the services of Manager Lane, Frank Jerwa, Donnie Weir and Bill Cunningham. Neither Lane nor Frank Jerwa returned to the game.

Four of the five games between these two teams have been shutouts, Boston scoring two and New Haven two. The other game was an overtime tie here in favor of the Cubs.

Amateur hockey holds sway in Boston this week-end with the Garden playing host to four schoolboy games in the Greater Boston Interscholastic Hockey League tonight and the New Boston Arena staging an amateur doubleheader between the Union Boat Club vs. Olympics and the University C. C. meeting the North Cambridge six. Tomorrow afternoon the Bay State interscholastic hockey is scheduled for the Arena and at night Boston University and Harvard varsity and freshman hockey teams clash there.

Since Manager Walter Brown admitted his touring United States team was not up to the standard of other years, its victory over the Ottawa Shamrocks in London, 1 to 0, last night must be considered quite a feat.

With Shore back in the lineup Sunday night regardless of whether he scores a goal or not, he will receive practically all the credit should the Bruins win.

Corpulent Jim Eustis, Garden superintendent, has perfected a system in transforming with remarkable rapidity and smoothness the Garden for all its various activities. Tonight he will perform a Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde stunt in changing the building's interior from hockey to track and field tomorrow night. In the near future there will be a floor pool sufficiently deep for fly casting and log rolling.

Perry Has Close Call In Australian Tennis

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 26 (AP)—Frederick J. Perry, England's Davis Cup star and United States singles champion, today narrowly escaped elimination from the Australian lawn tennis championships, as young Vivian B. McGrath carried him to five sets in the semifinal before bowing.

Perry finally triumphed, 2—6, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4, 6—1, and will meet J. H. (Jack) Crawford, defending Australian titleholder, in the final. Crawford won his final brackets with a 6—4, 6—2, 6—2 victory over his Davis Cup teammate, Adrian K. Quist.

The Perry-Crawford meeting will duplicate the final of the United States championships, where the Englishman, and the Australian fought it out with Perry the winner. That defeat kept Crawford from a sweep of the four main tennis titles —Australia, France, Wimbledon and the United States.

Perry and his English teammate, C. P. Hughes, won the doubles final, defeating Quist and Donald P. Turnbull in another five-set struggle, 6—8, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

Finlay Scores Sub-Par 66

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Jan. 26 (AP)—Two hundred and forty members of California's winter golf parade tested the par 72 Victoria Country Club course here yesterday in practicing for the start of the $2000 Riverside amateur-pro tournament today. Any number of the leading competitors bettered standard figures, with Phillips Finlay, Los Angeles amateur, leading the list with a 66, six strokes under. Finlay, a former intercollegiate star from Harvard, matched par for the out nine and then collected six birdies on the last nine. Teamed with Tommy Creavy, Albany, N. Y., former National P. G. A. champion and winner of the San Francisco open, Finlay with his sensational score indicated they would be a hard team to beat in the tournament.

Rowing at Annapolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 26—With 38 candidates reporting to Head Coach Charles S. Walsh, the United States Naval Academy opened is sixty-fifth season of Navy rowing. Capt. V. H. Krulak '34 and four regulars of last season, Archibald Stone Jr. '34, stroke; C. E. McLean '35, No. 6; W. A. Brockett '34, No. 3; and Thomas A. Baldwin '35, bow, were among those in the turnout. Joe Hood, who rowed No. 7 last season, is now playing basketball and expects to report for rowing at the end of the court season.

Kansas City Buys Moore

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 26 (AP)—Sale of Wiley Moore, 36-year-old right-handed pitcher, to the Kansas City Club of the American Association was announced today by George Weiss, vice-president of the Newark Bears. Moore, former Yankee and Red Sox hurler, never pitched for the Bears, but was transferred recently to Newark when the New York team decided to cut him off its roster.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	15	3	9	59	57	33
Syracuse	13	2	12	72	65	27
Buffalo	9	8	9	51	44	26
Windsor	11	1	13	49	55	23
Cleveland	10	2	13	58	63	22
London	9	4	12	45	50	22

Result Jan. 25

Detroit 2, Buffalo 0.

Jean Bauer vs. Marion Miley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 26—Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., defeated Kathryn Bragaw of Orange, N. J., 4 and 3, and Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., won from Mrs. Lawrence Schwab of New York, 6 and 4, in the semifinal round of the women's Riviera Golf Club championship here yesterday.

College Basketball Scores

Carbondale Teachers 26, Evansville 33.
Centeniary 44, Louisana Tech. 18.
Fairmont Teachers 29, Marshall 26.
Hope 34, Hillsdale 23.
St. Victor 19, Michigan S. N. 14.
Transylvania 30, Kentucky Wesleyan 28.
Vanderbilt 60, Sewanee 28.
Western Kentucky 44, West Tennessee 33.

Cambridge Crew Gets Plenty Of Rowing Practice

Coach Occupied Largely With 'Tubbing'—Recent Successes Raise Hopes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—The oarsmen of Cambridge University are busily preparing for the eighty-fourth boat race against Oxford on the Thames River, from Putney to Mortlake, March 17. For the past 10 years the Cantabs have been victorious in this grueling battle over 4¼ miles of tidal water, and the "winning" tradition thus established has raised rowing enthusiasm here to unprecedented heights.

Squadron-Leader F. E. Hellyer of the Royal Air Force, has been in charge of the Light Blues during their early preparation and—like A. E. Kitchin, the Oxford mentor at this stage—he has been occupied largely with "tubbing," or, in plainer language, the detailed instruction of individuals in a heavy, broad-beamed, pair-oar boat.

The Cambridge crew, though not, of course, definitely settled for the race with Oxford, was constituted as follows on the day of writing:

Pos	Name	School and College	Wgt
Bow	A. D. Kingsford, Uppingham and Pembroke		161
No. 2	C. K. Buckle, Eastbourne and Magdalene		168
3	D. J. Wilson, Melbourne, (Australia) and Clare		174
4	M. G. Pascalis, Durham and Pembroke		170
5	J. H. T. Wilson, Shrewsbury and Pembroke		174
6	N. J. Bradley, Monkton Combe and Pembroke		196
7	W. A. T. Sambell, Melbourne (Australia) and Pembroke		170
Stroke	J. E. Gilmour, Eton and Trinity Hall		171
Coxswain	J. N. Duckworth, Lincoln and Jesus		113

It will be noted that the President K. M. Payne of Eton and Third Trinity, does not figure among this experimental eight. He comes into the crew a stroke-side oar. Payne's father rowed for the varsity in 1899 and 1900 and was secretary of the Cambridge University Boat Club. The present holder of that office is Gilmour, son of Sir John Gilmour, the British Home Secretary. Sir John rowed at Eton College and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, but did not win his "Blue."

Other outstanding oarsmen who have been in and out of the University boat recently are W. R. G. M. Laurie of Monkton Combe and Selwyn; L. H. East, Shrewsbury and Sidney Sussex, and J. L. Ansell, Dover and Jesus. Only Gilmour and Sambell rowed against Oxford last year but Payne did so at No. 7 thwart in 1932.

Squadron Leader Hellyer obviously believes that the best preparation for rowing is rowing. At any rate, he made his crew cover 40 miles in the four days commencing Jan. 8. Needless to say, the work was done with frequent "easies" for advice. At this period there is constant chopping and changing of the order of seating, of course, but it is clear that the Cantabs have a very formidable crew in process of formation. In the series of races against Oxford, dating back to 1829, Cambridge has gained 42 victories to Oxford's 40, and there was a dead-heat in 1877.

Miss Lyford Defends Title

One women's senior and two junior New England A. A. A. U., track and field indoor championships were decided at the all-women's track meet held at the Y. M. H. A. gymnasium in Roxbury last night. Dorothy Lyford of the Boston Swimming Association successfully defended her senior standing broad jump title with a leap of 8ft. 3¼in. Louise Stokes of the Onteoro Club of Malden was second and Catherine Gray, also of the Onteora Club, third. Olive Hasenfus of the Boston Y. M. C. A., won the junior eight-pound shotput title with a put of 27ft., and Catherine Gray won the junior running high jump title with a jump of 4ft. 6in.

Full Navy Depends on Funds

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—The reaction of the college rowing world yesterday to the decision to renew the Poughkeepsie regatta June 16 was that it was a fine idea but that considerable digging into lean athletic pocketbooks would be necessary to insure a full navy at the starting line. A survey by the Associated Press of all colleges considered likely prospects for the intercollegiate classic on the Hudson shows only four—Columbia, Cornell, Syracuse and Navy—as likely to send a full complement of crews. California plans to try and repeat its 1932 varsity victory but all others are definitely out or doubtful starters.

Metropolitan Golf

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Metropolitan Golf Association yesterday announced that its thirty-fourth amateur championship would be contested June 20-21-22-23 over the Wykagyl Country Club course at New Rochelle, N. Y.

Brighter Days Are Seen by Rickey For The Minor Leagues

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26 (AP)—Branch Rickey, master farmer of the St. Louis Cardinals' vast farm system, sees brighter days ahead for the minor leagues.

"When times get better," he predicted today, "we'll have more minor leagues working than ever. The reason is obvious, as transportation has developed to such a degree that operating expenses for minor league clubs have been reduced considerably."

The reason the number of minor leagues now operating is smaller than years ago, he believes, is due to "general conditions," and not to lagging interest in the game.

"No, no!" he replied when asked if heh believed the supply of baseball players would diminish some day to such an extent : to cause the Cardinals to reduce their far-flung chain store system.

"I've heard a lot of talk about baseball dying out, but I don't think it ever will. There are more men and boys playing the game now than there were 10 years ago. Baseball in the bigger cities may not be played as much, due to the lack of fields, but I doubt even that, and I know that the game is being played more by men and boys today in the smaller cities, on the amateur and semi-pro fields."

In the operation of their farm system, Rickey estimated that the Cardinals each year have dealings with 500 to 100 players. "Each year," he said, "we turn adrift hundreds of players whom we try out and find wanting in ability. As a rule we do not retain any boys who do not show promise of eventually graduating to our major league club, the Cardinals, or to some other major league team. We usually discourage these boys so far as baseball is concerned, so that they can enter some other occupation which may hold out more promise of a successful future."

Two Qualify With A Second Weapon

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Jose R. de Capriles, University Fencers, and Arthur J. Fregosi, New York A. C., qualified for the United States junior fencing championships with a second weapon, when both came through victorious in épée qualifying preliminaries for New York, held yesterday evening at the New York A. C. Both had previously qualified in foils on Tuesday.

Two other New York A. C. players, Dr. Erwin S. Acel and Ellis H. McLendon, also qualified, as did Max Kemper, University Fencers, and Denholm D. McKie, of The Fencers Club.

Seventeen candidates appeared, and were divided into three strips, with two survivors from each. McKie, on the first strip of five, was undefeated, while McLendon scored over Philip V. Lubart, another University Fencers candidate, by a single touch, 9 to 10, with each winning two bouts.

Fregosi, with four victories, and de Capriles, with three and a double touch, were the survivors on the second strip, while Kapner and Acel, with four out of five each, outclassed the others in the third strip.

The sabre qualifying rounds will be staged this evening.

I. A. A. A. A. Indoor Sprint Changed to 60 Meters

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—The full program for the thirteenth annual indoor track and field meet of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A., to be held March 5 in Madison Square Garden and the entries for which close Feb. 12, was announced yesterday.

The only change from the program agreed upon at a meeting here several days ago was the lengthening of the sprint from 50 to 60 meters. This brings it within five yards of the old standard of 70 yards, the distance used when the meet was held in armories.

The running events, to be contested in meters for the first time are: 60-meter dash, 50-meter high hurdles, 1500-meter run, 3000-meter run, 1600-meter relay, 3200-meter relay and the freshman medley of 2900 meters, in legs of 800, 400, 200 and 1500.

The field events are the high jump, pole vault, 16-pound shotput, running broad jump and 35-pound weight throw.

Sporting Around the Hub

ANNOUNCEMENT of some days ago that there would have to be a retrenchment in Harvard athletic activities as the result of lessened income from the football games of last fall, took more definite shape yesterday when it was stated the spring and winter sports program that remained would be carried out with only three events definitely abandoned and possibly only two others likely to be given up. The three events which will not be held are a junior varsity crew race at Princeton, May 5, and one with Pennsylvania and Annapolis at Philadelphia May 26. Also a varsity fencing meet with Cornell for March 10. The other events in doubt are a boxing meet against Syracuse at Cambridge March 3 and a varsity swimming meet against Colgate the same day.

That no more cancellations were announced is due to the fact that the athletes involved in the events at question have agreed to pay their own expenses. It had been planned to send small squads to the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A., indoor and outdoor meets; but as many of the athletes offered to pay their own expenses or travel to the meets in their own automobiles, the usual sized squads will be able to compete in these meets. Two tennis meets have been saved on the same basis and the tennis players will keep their engagements with Pennsylvania May 4 at Philadelphia and with Columbia at New York, the next day.

The Boston Y. M. C. A. swimming team is making quite a record for itself this winter. It has not yet lost a meet and last night added the Army-Navy team to its list of victims by a score of 46 to 18.

George V. Brown, general manager of the Boston Arena, has a letter from a representative of the Union Hockey Club of Victoria, Prince Edward Island, seeking amateur hockey games in Boston. Among other achievements and matters of interest in connection with the team is the knowledge that seven MacLeods are on the team roster, five of them being brothers.

Bill McKechnie, Braves manager, is in town for conferences with Judge Fuchs. Among other bits of information gleaned from him was the statement that Dick Gyselman would have an opportunity to earn the second-base position. He also looks for improvement in Whitney and Lee. Tom Zachary, veteran portsider, will be given a chance to continue on the staff, depending upon his showing in the spring training.

It is almost time for the next baseball campaign to begin, but the glory of the last World Series has not yet abated as evidenced by the dinner given by Lynn people in honor of John "Blondy" Ryan, New York Giants' shortstop and a 1933 series hero, last night. The best and highest tribute was offered by none other than Eddie Collins of the Boston Red Sox. Many notables in the baseball and football world attended.

Among the names entered for the Longwood men's tennis doubles championship is that of James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President. He will team with another Harvard student.

The success of the informal Boston high school hockey games the other afternoon, which were viewed by nearly 800, has brought about an arrangement with Manager Brown of the Arena whereby the teams may play again. Their next turn will be a week from tonight as an added feature to the Boston College-Northeastern game.

The Harvard-Boston University swimming meet will take place in the Indoor Athletic Building at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. An hour earlier the freshman basketball team will meet Andover in the same building.

Two matches were played in the Massachusetts state racquets championship tournament yesterday. J. Lawrence Pool of the B. A. A., top seeded player, reached the quarterfinal round when he defeated E. Field of Weston, 15—4, 15—8, 15—12. In the other match R. V. Wakeman of the Neighborhood Club defeated F. C. Haskins of Harvard, 13—15, 13—18, 15—13, 15—12, 15—8.

The Country Club defeated the Mayflower Curling Club of Halifax, N. S., in a curling catch at the Clyde Park rinks yesterday, 40—42.

Metropolitan N. Y. Squash Racquets Draws 45 Entrants

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—The twelfth metropolitan singles championship, New York's classic of squash racquets, has drawn an entry list of 45, 14 more than last year, according to the draw made public yesterday by the association, through its committee, headed by Fred B. Alexander Jr. The event will begin next Monday, on the courts of the University Club, where it has been played since its start.

As in 1932 and 1933, the seeded list is headed by Beekman Pool, who succeeded his elder brother, J. Lawrence Pool 2d that year. The elder Pool is now in Boston. He has a bye at the top of the draw.

A deserved promotion brings William E. Coyle Jr. of Montclair Athletic Club, into second place. The young star, not yet in college, has come through the team season at the top of his team, winning every one of his matches except against Beekman Pool. He tops the lower half, playing in the first round.

The balance of the seeded list comprises Ralph A. Powers, No. 2 of the Harvard Club champion team; Robert A. Goodwin, Yale Club star; Donald J. Nightingale, University Club; Darwin P. Kingsley, University Club; Howell Van Gerbig, Union League Club, and C. Waring Gillespie, Yale Club. All were prominent in the team championship just concluded.

Absentees prominent in former years include the entire list of the Racquet & Tennis Club and Rockaway Hunting Club, including Perry R. Pease, George D. Debevoise, Herbert N. Rawlins Jr. and W. Palmer Dixon, as well as the elder Pool and other former champions. The draw:

Metropolitan Squash Racquets Singles Championship—Upper Half

Second Round—First Round Byes

Beekman Pool, Harvard Club, vs. Earl Goldthorp, Downtown A. C.
Elliott D. Pratt, Harvard Club, vs. Gerard H. Cox Jr., Yale Club.
Donald J. Nightingale, University Club, vs. C. T. Lane, Harvard Club.
Richard Peabody, Piping Rock Club, vs. W. C. Peet Jr., Harvard Club.
Robert A. Goodwin, Yale Club, vs. winner of Hoffman-Barker match.

First Round

Conway Hoffman, Montclair A. C. vs. A. H. Barker, Yale Club.
Raymond F. De Voe, University Club, vs. J. F. Callanan, Montclair A. C.
Willard W. Cole Jr., Montclair A. C., vs. A. G. Thacher Jr., Harvard Club.
Howell Van Gerbig, Union League Club, vs. D. A. Lowry, Princeton Club.
William McC. Martin, Yale Club, vs. B. N. Everett, Harvard Club.
W. C. Hammond Jr., Yale Club, vs. Brainerd H. Whitbeck Jr., Harvard Club.
S. L. Scott, Yale Club, vs. W. Densmore Banks, University Club.

First Round—Lower Half

William E. Coyle Jr., Montclair A. C., vs. P. W. Bunnell, Yale Club.
Malcolm M. MacLeod, Princeton Club, vs. R. E. McCormick, University Club.
T. S. Matthews, University Club, vs. W. Stapely Wonham, Field Club of Greenwich.
F. M. Palmer, Princeton Club, vs. I. D. Hall, Harvard Club.
Darwin P. Kingsley, University Club, vs. P. G. Melville, Yale Club.
H. P. Baker, Princeton Club, vs. Murray Vernon, Downtown A. C.

Second Round—First Round Byes

W. E. Chisholm, Downtown A. C., vs. R. L. Debevoise, Harvard Club.
Ralph A. Powers, Harvard Club, vs. Hunt T. Dickinson, Nassau Country Club.
F. B. Alexander Jr., University Club, vs. George J. Leness, Harvard Club.
C. Waring Gillespie, Yale Club, vs. B. W. Morris, Harvard Club.
E. G. Ingram, unattached, vs. W. B. Adsit, Racquet & Swimming Club of Ardsley.

Simmons Breaks 199 Targets

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 26 (AP)—Z. G. Simmons Jr. of Greenwich, Conn., shooting for the New York Athletic Club, yesterday won the Castle Harbor trapshooting championship with a score of 199 out of a possible 200. Simmons cracked 140 targets in a row before missing one, then finished the rest without a miss. Tracy H. Lewis of New York broke 194 targets to finish second, while M. B. Lowe of Tenafly, N. J., and William H. Miller of Cleveland, tied for third place with 192

Customs Service And Coast Guard Cuts Are Opposed

Big Increase in Liquor Smuggling Will Follow, Officials Declare

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Sharply increased liquor smuggling along both Atlantic and Pacific coasts was widely predicted here today if Congress insists on sustaining slashes in coast guard and customs service budgets made by the House Appropriations Committee.

The bill, as it stands before the House today provided $7,532,501 less for the coast guard than was appropriated last year, while $1,500,000 is also shaved from the customs service allotment. This cut was made in the face of sharp warnings by experts of both services that smugglers are better organized and better equipped than ever before and are getting ready for raids on the newly legalized liquor market.

Officials of the two enforcement services indicated privately today that if the cut is not changed into an increase before the bill reaches the President, it will be impossible for them to put up a real battle against organized smuggling as soon as it starts its new drive expected as soon as the tax situation settles down.

But the House committee offered this comment on the cuts, which would be reflected largely in reduced personnel:

"This has been done largely in the belief that the border patrol, which during this year is costing approximately $1,700,000, will not have as extensive duties to perform under repeal as was the case under prohibition. Legalized sale in the United States should have the effect of displacing some part

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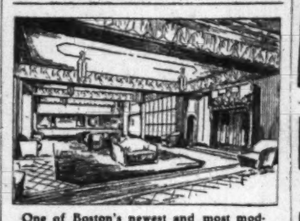

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American Home Is Still Leading Public Interest

More People Interested in It Than Anything Else, Inquiry Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—To determine what most interests the people of Tacoma, Mr. H. A. McKean, school principal here and head of the movement for popular education, sponsored by the emergency relief, sent out, just before school closed for the holidays, many hundred copies of a questionnaire, in which he sought to learn what course the people would favor. More than 2500 answers were returned.

It was expected that the study of popular economics, with a special slant toward present conditions, and bearing upon the money troubles of nearly everybody, would easily take first place. But not so. The people might be reasoning that President Roosevelt and his counselors are, in all probability, well fitted to handle such subjects.

First place was taken by matters pertaining to the popularizing of the home by making it more attractive. And 20 per cent of the total chose a course that offered reading along the lines of diet, dress design and home nursing.

Arts and Decoration Popular

The next largest number must have had in mind similar objectives, for they chose a course offering studies in interior decoration, applied arts and crafts, and the like. Ten per cent chose this course. About the same number desired to study physical education, including recreational games and dancing. But, since the park board is arranging a city-wide program of physical education, this need will be largely met by them.

Rating fourth in interest was the field of physical well-being, including courses in home nursing, social hygiene, and the like.

Next came foreign languages, including French, Spanish and Italian, chosen possibly by persons looking forward to a career in the consular service. This was followed closely by an interest in music, including chorus work, band and orchestra. Many musically inclined say that in the dreariness of the depression music has been a great help.

A similar light in the darkness has come to many from the histrionic arts, literature and the drama, and more than 100 persons requested courses along this line.

Study World Problems

Practically the same number asked for courses in international problems, with emphasis on Russia, Japan, and the question of peace or war between them. And, oddly enough, studies in our own economic problems enlisted the interest of exactly the same number, namely, 100 persons. Many among these asked for reading courses in the NRA, taxation, banking and currency.

Scores chose courses relating to the child and the school, from preschool, through the elementary grades, to the junior and senior high schools. Other scores found most interest in social problems, including crime, juvenile crime, the motion picture, trashy literature and the like.

The exact form which this movement will take will be determined by the desires of the people who enroll. There will be night schools in some cases, in others, day schools, on certain days, etc. There will be home readings, with access to all the riches of the public libraries of the city.

Some Substitutes Are Declared Often Dearer Than Wood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—How to find more uses for wood—that is the question in Washington, and it has been brought to the fore this winter by the "4-L's" wood promotion committee, at the annual meeting of the "4-L"—Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen—in Tacoma.

Speaking on the general subject of irrigation and drainage as it affects the wood industry, Prof. Bror L. Grondal, head of the college of forestry of the University of Washington, commented on the many substitutes for lumber which, he said, were often vastly more expensive and no more serviceable.

"I mean what I say when I state that lumber is too cheap and too easy to handle. Persons of very little skill can put it to so many uses that they take it for granted and are easily impressed by more expensive materials. This results in a psychological factor working against wood and must be overcome."

Steps were taken to bring before the West Coast Lumbermen's Association the possibilities for new business from the irrigation and drainage projects in this State and other states.

Quebec's Wholesale Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A little more than one dollar in every four spent in the wholesale business in Canada comes to the Province of Quebec, figures show, and according to G. R. Martin, president of the Montreal Drygoods Association, there were 1004 wholesalers in Montreal. They did $283,000,000 worth of business and employed 12,289 persons, who received $10,000,000 annually in wages.

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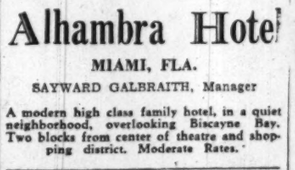

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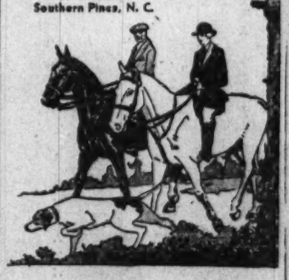

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PORTLAND, OREGON

Financial: Market Quotations

Gains and Losses Rather Mixed In Securities Market

No Definite Price Trend Indicated—Trading Is Moderate

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Financial markets looked and listened today but displayed few indications of participating in either a bearish or bullish demonstration.

Stocks were quite active in the first hour, and a number of specialties were turned over for gains of a point or more. Irregularity later developed as some traders decided to cash in profits. Although most of the leaders recorded minor losses, none was especially soft. The volume dwindled appreciably on the declines.

Irregularity was dispelled by a rally in the late trading. Earlier losses of fractions to a point were largely cancelled, while a number of specialties recorded substantial gains. U. S. Steel, American Telephone, American Can, and U. S. Smelting were steady, while sizable advances were shown by Electric Auto-Lite, Goodyear, United Aircraft and Nash.

The dollar advanced 2 or more cents in terms of sterling, and was equally firm in relation to the French franc, despite reports of extensive gold purchases abroad by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in an effort ot depress the exchange value of the American unit.

An increase of 4803 in freight car loadings for the week ended Jan. 20, as reported by the American Railway Association, was about in line with previous estimates.

Foreign Trade

The financial district was impressed by the country's foreign trade showing for December. A 4 per cent increase over November in the value of exports and imports represented a rise against the usual seasonal trend. Ordinarily, the Department of Commerce stated, the value of exports falls off about 8 per cent in December, and imports decline around 1 per cent.

For the month of December, it was reported, merchandise exports totaled $192,000,000 compared with $131,614,000 in the like 1932 month, and imports amounted to $133,000,000 compared with $97,087,000.

While the foreign trade pickup has not yet attained the proportions of the domestic recovery, various industrial commentators express the belief that steady improvement may be expected over the next several months, barring political and economic disturbances in Europe.

Bond Trading Slower

Trading in bonds slowed down a bit today, and the market lacked a definite trend during the early trading. Price movements were narrow and irregular in virtually all groups.

Awaiting final allotments of the new Treasury issues of notes and certificates, the United States Government list continued to fluctuate within the small range established in recent sessions. Treasury 4s and 4¼s were off from 2-32s to 4-32s of a point, with the balance of the group unchanged to 3-32s hibgher.

Some industrial liens concerning which reports of improving earnings have been heard were bought by traders on a moderately rising price trend. There were small gains in the rail division, although many of the secondary classifications appeared still to be encountering profit-taking selling.

Some of the fractional gainers were Chicago & North Western 4¾s Illinois Central 4¾s, National Dairy Products 5¼s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Standard Oil of New York 4½s.

An easy rather than heavy tone marked such issues as Allegheny Corporation 5s, North American 5s, New York Central 5s and American & Foreign Powers 5s. A considerable number of semi-speculative as well as prime issues showed no variation whatever from yesterday's final prices during the forenoon trading.

In the foreign group, heaviness continued in most of the German loans. French Government 7s, British 5½s and Brazil 6½s also yielded some ground under light transfers. French 7½s and Italian 7s were firm.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Easy; specialties rally.

Bonds: Irregular; U. S. Governments steady.

Curb: Steady; oils and alcohols firm.

Foreign exchanges: Heavy; sterling lowest since November.

Cotton: Barely steady; increased liquidation and general selling; higher cables; trade and Wall Street buying.

Sugar: Quiet; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher; drought complaints increased.

Corn: Firm; rural offerings small.

Cattle: Steady to weak, cleanup market.

Hogs: 20-25 higher, top $3.75.

Foreign

London: Quiet conditions prevailed on the stock exchange today. Many sections met with profit-taking although Argentine rails, oil shares, and a few industrials were firm exceptions. Transatlantic issues were irregular and more active in the afternoon. The market closed undecided.

Paris: Reflecting the better tone in the Wall Street market, prices on the Bourse were stronger with slight fluctuations. Rentes also were stronger, and the closing tone was irregular.

Berlin: The Roosevelt-Luther conversation checked the decline of prices on the Boerse. Mining, dye, electric, and Reichsbank shares improved. Gains were maintained to the closing of the market.

American Type Founders

The American Type Founders Company for fiscal year ended Aug. 31 had a net loss of $2,844,331. This compares with a net loss in preceding fiscal year of $6,055,471.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Jan. 26	Jan. 25
92	89	7	Abraham & S pf	50	91¼	91	91¼	
10½	6⅝	..	Adams Express	3300	10½	9¾	9¾	10
19¾	16	1	Adams Millis	1200	19	19	19	19½
9¾	7¾	..	Addressograph	900	9¾	9½	9⅝	9½
6⅞	5¼	..	Advance Rumely	100	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝
7½	6¼	.60	Affiliated Prod	800	8¼	7½	8⅝	7½
2⅝	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
106¼	95½	3†	Air Reduction	1300	103¾	102	102½	104
23⅞	20⅝	.80	Alaska-Juneau	6100	23¼	21	21½	21⅝
4¾	3⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	4800	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4½
11	8⅞	..	Alegh pf ww xxx	900	10	10	10	10¼
10	8¾	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	9	9	9	
156	144	6	Allied Chem	2200	136½	134½	134½	134½
126	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	124½	124½	124½	124⅝
21¾	20¼	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	16¾	16¼	16¾	17
48	41½	2	Amerada	1300	47¾	46¾	47	46½
36	14⅞	..	Am Ag Ch Del	2100	34½	33⅜	33½	34½
18½	4½	..	Am Bank Note	500	19	17½	18½	17⅜
10⅜	7½	..	Am Beet Sufar	1400	9⅜	9½	9½	9⅜
61	58½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	60	59⅛	58	59½	60
35½	28	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	34½	34½	34½	35
103½	94½	4	Am Can	4600	102	100⅝	101	101½
133	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	133	133	133	
29½	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	1200	28¼	27½	27¾	28⅜
49½	38¼	..	Am Car & F pf	500	56½	56	56½	48
10½	6½	..	Am Chain	1700	12	10⅜	11	10½
27	28½	..	Am Chain pf	500	30	28⅜	30	27
49	46¼	2†	Am Chicle	2000	48⅜	48¾	48⅜	48⅜
62⅜	51½	..	Am Com Alcohol	4900	61½	59	60⅛	60
2½	2⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	500	4	3¼	4	3½
11⅛	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	20200	11	10¼	10¼	11
24⅞	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	1100	23⅜	23	23	24⅜
20½	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	20	20	20	19⅞
14⅜	9⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	14	14	14	14¼
20⅜	17⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	3500	20¼	20	20½	20½
9¾	7¼	..	Am Hide & L	800	9½	9½	9½	9¾
38⅜	30⅛	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	36¾	36⅝	36⅝	38
9	8½	..	Am International	2100	9	9	9	9
9⅜	6⅛	..	Am Ice	2700	9	8¾	9	9
1⅜	⅞	..	Am La France	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6¼	4	..	Am La Fr pf	100	4	4	4	
34¼	26⅛	..	Am Locomotive	100	32½	32½	32½	33⅛
62½	50	..	Am Loco pf	200	61½	61½	61½	61¼
7	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	4600	7¼	7	7⅛	7
6⅞	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	900	6¾	6½	6½	6⅞
21⅝	18	..	Am Metal	900	20	20	20	20⅜
9⅝	5⅞	..	Am Power & Li	4700	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅝
23⅜	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1400	23½	22⅜	22⅜	23¼
21⅜	12½	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	400	21	20	21	20¼
17	13⅞	..	Am Radiator	15200	16¾	16¼	16¼	16¾
40	26	3	Am Safety Razor	400	42¼	40½	40½	40
5⅞	3¼	..	Am Sanitog	1100	5⅜	4⅞	5¼	5⅛
2¼	1	..	Am Ship & Com	1200	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
25⅜	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	200	25¼	25	25	25
46⅜	41¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	9200	44⅞	43½	43¾	44⅜
25⅛	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	2600	24¼	23⅛	23½	24¼
41	37	2†	Am Stores	300	39⅛	39⅛	39⅞	40¾
56½	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	1100	55¼	55¼	55½	56
119¾	107⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	4600	118¾	117⅜	117⅝	118
16¾	4⅞	..	Am Type Fndrs	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	
20	7⅝	..	Am Type F pf	20	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½
24	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	4100	22⅝	22½	23⅛	23
72⅛	69¼	6	Am Wat Wks	2100	72	72	72	73
14	11⅝	..	Am Woolen	1800	13¼	12¾	13¼	12⅞
73¼	61⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	2100	73	71⅞	73	71½
12½	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	300	14⅞	11¼	14	11¾
8½	5⅝	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
23	18	.60	Anchor Cap	900	23¼	22⅜	23	23
88½	86¾	6½	Anchor Hock pf	10	88	88	88	86⅜
7	5	..	A P W Paper	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
6¼	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	12400	6	5⅝	5¾	5¾
3½	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	4800	3	2⅞	3	3⅛
63⅜	55	..	Armour Ill pf	3300	61	59½	59½	58½
4¾	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	800	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
7½	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	200	7	7	7	7
2¼	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
15¼	11½	..	Asso Dry Goods	2400	15⅜	13½	15½	15¼
			Asso Dry G 1pf	100	62	62	62	
71	54		Atchison T&SF	6900	69⅝	67	69⅛	69½
78	70½	3.30	Atchison pf	100	77	75	75	74
57	39	..	Atl Coast Line	1700	50	48	48	49
			Atl Gulf & W I	100	15½	15½	15½	
33⅜	28¼	1	Atl Refining	4600	33	32½	32½	32⅞
43¼	35¼	..	Atlas Powder	600	42	41	42	41⅜
11½	7⅜	..	Atlas Tack	200	10¼	10	10¼	10
56	47¾	2†	Auburn Auto	5100	53	51⅝	51⅝	53
10½	7½	..	Aviation Corp Del	12600	10	9⅜	9¾	9¾
14¼	4	..	Baldwin Loco	11500	13⅞	13½	13½	14
51	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	49	49	49	48½
29⅜	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	7600	28½	28	28	28½
34½	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1900	33¼	32¾	33¼	32½
45	39½	2	Banor & Aroos	1500	45¼	44	45	44
105	95⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	106½	106½	106½	
4½	3	..	Barker Bros	1220	4½	4½	4½	4¼
3	2¾	..	Barnsdall A	3500	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	9½
14⅛	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	100	14	14	14	
32	31	2	Beech Creek	20	32	32	32	
12⅜	8⅞	..	BeldingHem	1600	11½	11¼	11¼	11¾
14½	13⅜	1½	Beneficial Lnd Loan	500	13½	13½	13½	13⅝
20¾	16⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	11500	21¼	20¾	20¾	20¾
31¼	26½	..	Best & Co	1300	31½	30¼	30¼	31¼
46½	34¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	18400	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	45¾
81⅝	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1800	80	79	79	79¾
35	227	..	Bigelow Sanford	20	33⅜	33½	33½	33½
14¾	10⅝	..	Blaw Knox	900	14¾	13⅜	14	14¼
68¾	53	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1100	67⅞	66	66	67½
25	19⅞	1.60†	Borden	4800	23⅞	23½	23¾	23¾
26	20¾	.25e	Borg Warner	3500	26¼	25⅞	26	26
2⅛	1		Botany Mills A pf	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2
15⅜	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	35500	16¼	15¾	16	15¾
34¼	31½	..	Brooklyn Man T	4800	33⅝	33½	33⅝	32⅝
87	82½	6	Brooklyn N T pf	300	84	84	84	84½
57⅛	45¼	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
75	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	72½	72½	72½	72⅝
9⅜	7	..	Brunswick Balke	200	8½	8½	8½	
8½	6⅜	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	8½	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛
13½	10	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	12½	12½	12½	12⅜
36	25		Budd Mfg pf	60	32	29	30½	31¾
7⅛	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	2800	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
5	3⅝	..	Budd Wheel	2500	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
12½	7¾	..	Bullard	1200	11⅞	11¼	11¼	11⅞
18¼	15	.40	Burroughs Add	5500	18¼	17⅞	18	17⅝
3¾	2½	..	Bush Terminal	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
4½	3½	..	Bush Term deb	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
3⅝	2½	..	Butterick	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
30⅝	21⅞	..	Byers	2500	29½	29¼	29¼	29¼
26	18¾	..	Calif Packing	700	26⅜	25¾	26	25¼
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	300	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
11½	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	300	11	11	11	10½
5¾	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	1700	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5½
27⅛	24¼	1	Canada Dry	500	27½	26	26½	26⅞
16½	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	6700	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	15⅞
8½	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	200	8½	8	8	8½
80⅜	65⅛	..	Case Thresh	9700	80⅜	77½	77⅞	78
31¼	28½	1†	Cannon Mills	100	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
78⅞	68	4	Case Thresh pf	50	78	78	78	78½
29⅜	23½	..	Caterpillar Trac	5300	29	28⅝	29⅛	29
2⅜	1¼	..	Celotex vtc	300	2½	2	2	2⅜
43½	33⅞	..	Celanese Corp	7600	41¾	40⅝	40⅞	42
3½	2¼	..	Celotex Co	100	3	3	3	
9¼	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	20	8	8	8	
30⅞	28½	1½	Central Agirire	100	30	30	30	29⅜
36⅞	32⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	2900	35½	34½	34¼	35
5½	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	2000	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5½
24	24		Certain-Teed pf	100	24	24	24	
42⅝	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1000	41¾	40¾	40¾	41¼
44⅞	39½	2.80	Chess & Ohio	15200	44¼	43⅝	44	44⅛
3½	1⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅞
5⅜	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	200	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	5
10½	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1000	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	10
7	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	1500	6¾	6¼	6¾	6⅝
10⅜	6¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3900	10	9⅛	9½	9⅝
11⅝	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	4500	10⅞	10⅜	10½	10⅞
20½	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	19½	19¼	19¼	19⅝
9¼	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1800	8⅞	8½	8¾	8⅞
21¾	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1100	20	19½	20	20
7	3⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	300	6⅜	6	6	6
8¼	4⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	8
8¼	6	..	Childs Company	400	7¾	7⅜		7½
16¼	13	..	Chile Copper	120	15½	15	15	15
24	19¼	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	200	23½	22	23	23¼
59½	49¾	2	Chrysler	92600	56¼	54⅜	54⅝	56
21¾	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	1500	22½	21⅞	22½	21¾
72	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	72	72	72	70¼
1½	¾	..	City Stores v.t.c.	500	1⅜	1	1⅜	1
1⅜	⅞	..	City Stores	400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
3½	3	..	City Stores A v.t.c.	300	4	3	3	
13⅝	8¾	.25e	Clark Equipment	40	12½	12¼	12¼	12½
14¾	9⅝	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1900	14¾	13	14	13½
24⅝	18	..	Collins & Aikman	3900	24⅝	23½	23½	24
7⅝	3⅜	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	6½	6½	6½	6⅜
24½	0½	..	Colo F & I pf	20	23	23	23	23½
38	27	..	Colo & Southern	70	36	36	36	
26½	20	..	Colo & So 1st pf	30	28	28	28	25
15¼	11½	.50a	Columbia Gas	12600	14⅞	14½	14½	15
66¼	58	2	Columbian Carb	900	64¾	64	64¼	64
24⅞	18⅝	..	Comm Credit	2100	25	24	24¾	24½
25½	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	80	24⅞	24¼	24¼	
44¼	34⅝	2	Comm Inv Tr	2500	34¾	44	45½	44
95	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	30	95	94½	94½	94½
95	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	98	96½	98	95
36½	30¼	.60	Comm Solvents	27500	35½	34¼	34½	35
3½	1¾	..	Comwith & So	9700	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
41	21½	6	Comwith & S 6pf	600	36½	36	36	36⅝
28¾	23	1	Congoleum Nairn	2900	28¼	27½	27½	28¾
4⅝	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	500	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
14½	10⅜	..	Consol Film I pf	1000	14¼	14	14	14¼
44⅞	35⅝	3	Consol Gas	14200	43	42¼	42¼	42½
90	82	5	Consol Gas pf	200	89	89	89	89½
2½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	200	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
12¼	9¾	..	Consol Oil	14800	12	11½	11⅝	11⅜
5¼	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	500	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4⅜
1⅞	⅞	..	Consol Textile	2300	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
8½	6⅜	..	Container A	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
3	2⅜	..	Container B	400	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
14⅜	7	..	Cont Baking A	2500	13¼	12⅜	12⅝	13⅜
2¼	1	..	Cont Baking B	2000	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
61½	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	500	62	61¼	61½	61½
81	75	2½	Cont Can	1200	79½	78½	78¼	79
10	7¼	..	Cont Dia Fibre	500	9¾	9½	9⅝	9¾
32⅜	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	2300	31½	31	31	31½
2	1½	..	Cont Motors	3900	2½	1⅞	2	2
19½	16½	..	Cont Oil	10600	19½	18⅞	19	19
83¾	72¼	3	Corn Products	1700	84½	81½	83½	81½
140	135	7	Corn Prod pf	60	137	136½	136½	137
	6⅝		Coty	1100	6⅝	5¼	5⅞	6⅛
31⅝	28	2†	Cream of Wheat	7800	33	32¼	32⅝	32
13½	8	..	Crosley Radio	1700	14⅜	13¼	14	13⅜
35½	29¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1200	34	33½	34	34
6¼	3¼	..	Crown Zellerbach	3200	5¼	5	5⅛	5⅜
27½	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	800	26¾	26	26½	27½
54½	48	..	Crucible Steel pf	800	26¾	26	26½	27½
54½	48	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	56	56	56	55
2¾	1	..	Cuba Co	1400	2⅜	2¼	2½	2¼
3½	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1800	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¼
45½	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	200	40½	38½	39	39½
41⅝	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	1500	40¾	40¼	40¾	40¾
19⅞	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	2500	20	19½	19½	19½
60	43½	.50b	Curtis Pub pf	1300	59⅞	59	59½	59½
4	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	38700	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝
9½	8¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	18600	9½	8⅝	9¼	8⅝
14	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	400	14⅜	14¼	14½	14½
32½	28½	..	Deere & Co	4900	32½	31¼	31⅝	31¾
70⅝	53	..	Del & Hudson	2800	69⅝	67½	69⅝	69½
29½	22⅛	..	Del Lack & W	10600	28½	27⅜	27⅝	28¼
8¼	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
77	63½	4	Detroit Edison	300	74⅜	74	74	75
38	29	1½	Devoe & Ray A	2900	39	37½	39	37
38½	26⅝	1	Diamond Match	1800	36	35⅝	35⅝	36¼
31½	29	1½	Diamond M pf	400	31½	30⅜	30½	
36¼	32½	1.25†	Dome Mines	4200	33	32	32½	32
22¼	19½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	19½
21½	14¼	.75	Douglas A	2500	21⅞	20⅞	21¾	21
14	9½	..	Dresser A	200	14	13½	13½	
9⅜	7½	..	Dresser B	100	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	9½
1	⅞	..	Duluth S Shre	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
101⅞	90⅜	2	du Pont de Nem	18900	101½	98⅜	99	100⅝
119⅝	115	6	du Pnt deb	500	119	117	119	117
92⅛	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	92¼	92¼	92¼	
8¼	5½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
88¾	79	3	Eastman Kdak	1500	88¾	87¾	88½	87½
125	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	40	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛	
17⅝	13¼	.25e	Eatn Mfg	4600	17⅝	17	17¼	17⅛
2⅝	1⅛	..	Eitingn Schild	1600	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
34	25¼	..	Eitingon S pf	200	34½	34½	34½	24
28⅝	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	46400	28⅜	26⅞	27⅝	27⅛
90¾	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	220	90¾	90½	90¾	90
7	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	3200	6⅛	6¼	6⅜	6⅝
5½	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	500	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
7⅜	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	5700	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
16½	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	900	15¼	15	15	15¼
14½	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	700	13⅜	13½	13⅛	13
82	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	300	61	61	61	60
2½	1½	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	300	2¼	2¼	2½	2½
59¼	51¾	3	Endicott Johnson	500	59¼	58½	59¼	58½
7	4½	..	Engineers Pub S	200	6½	6½	6½	6⅜
18½	11⅝	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
19¼	11	..	Engineers P S ww	200	18⅜	18¾	18¾	19¼
10¾	9	1	Equitable Off Bldg	100	9¾	9	9¼	9⅝
22½	12¾	..	Erie RR	3100	21⅜	21	21	21
24½	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	500	23¼	23	23¼	23½
12	7½	..	Eureka Vacuum	1700	12	11½	11½	11⅝
12⅜	9	..	Evans Products	3500	12½	11½	12⅜	11½
			—F—					
9¾	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	9½	9¼	9½	9½
43	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	40	43½	41½	43½	39¾
43	35	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	20	43¼	43¼	43¼	
8¼	6⅜	..	Fed Motor Tr	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
3¼	2	..	Fed Screw W	500	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
27⅛	18¾	..	Fed Water Serv	300	24¼	21½	23½	25
25¾	22¾	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	400	25½	25	25	25
31½	23⅜	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	900	31½	30⅜	30¾	31½
22⅞	18	.40	Firestone T & R	2600	22½	22⅜	22½	22
73¾	71	6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	73¾	73¾	73⅞	73½
50¾	34¼	2½	First Nat Stores	800	54½	57½	58½	58
14¾	9¾	..	Follansbee B	200	14	13½	14	14¼
23½	15	..	Glorsheim Shoe A	200	22¼	23	23	23¼

Financial: News and Comment

Substantial Rise In Foreign Trade Made in December

Exports Up More Than Imports—Lower Dollar Exchange Value Factor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Another large export gain in December was shown by Department of Commerce figures today to have given the United States a favorable trade balance of $59,000,000 in that month and a favorable balance for the year 1933 of $226,000,000.

Both exports and imports increased in value during December. Exports amounted to $192,000,000 compared with $184,000,000 in November while December imports totaled $133,000,000 compared with $128,000,000 in November.

Exports in 1933 were valued at $1,675,000,000 compared with $1,611,000,000 in 1932. Export prices averaged slightly higher than in 1932 and the volume of shipments also was slightly larger.

Imports in 1933 were valued at $1,449,000,000 compared with $1,322,000,000 in 1932, a gain of 9.6 per cent. Import prices averaged approximately the same as in 1932 while the quantity of goods received from abroad increased about 10 per cent.

Despite the increase in 1933 exports over 1932, the 1933 favorable trade balance was smaller than in 1932 owing to the large increase in imports.

"In the first six months of 1933 the value of exports was 20.3 per cent smaller than in the corresponding period of 1932, and the decline in imports between these two periods was 20.7 per cent," says the bureau.

"The situation was completely reversed in the second half of 1933. In that period exports were valued at 30.4 per cent more than in the last six months of 1932 and imports at 48.8 per cent more. Between the first and last half of 1933 the value of exports advanced 50.3 per cent and the value of imports 44.8.

"The statsistics of trade seem to indicate that for the time being at least the lower value of dollar exchange, which has resulted in lower prices to foreign purchasers, is having a tendency toward improving the sale of United States merchandise abroad.

"Also by reason of the additional number of dollars needed to purchase foreign goods, the lower exchange value of the dollar is acting to retard importations."

Government Issue Is Oversubscribed Nearly Five Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau announced today the Government's billion-dollar security issue was oversubscribed nearly five times.

The offering of $500,000,000 of Treasury notes paying 2½ per cent attracted subscriptions of more than $3,415,000,000. The $500,000,000 of 1½ per cent certificates received offers of $1,355,000,000.

The two issues, representing the Government's start on a $10,000,000,000 borrowing program, drew subscriptions of more than $4,770,000,000 or nearly half the entire amount to be borrowed between now and June 30, Mr. Morgantheau said.

He added that subscriptions on the note issue up to $10,000 were allotted in full and all other subscriptions allotted 14 per cent, but not less than $10,000 on any one subscription.

Similarly, $10,000 subscriptions were allotted in full on the certificates and all other subscriptions 38 per cent.

"Further details as to subscriptions and allotments will be announced when final reports are received from the Federal Reserve Banks," Mr. Morgantheau said.

Sizable Increase In Loans to Brokers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Loans to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting New York city member banks amounted to $779,000,000 during the week ended Jan. 24, the Federal Reserve Board reports, representing an increase of $21,000,000 for the week.

The loans for the week ended Jan. 25, 1933, were $378,000,000.

The banks showed an increase of $22,000,000 in brokers' loans for their own account, a drop of $2,000,000 in loans for the account of out-of-town banks and a rise of $1,000,000 in loans for the account of others.

The daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week ended Jan. 24 was $2,648,000,000, representing a decrease of $10,000,000 for the week, but an increase of $568,000,000 over the like week last year.

On Jan. 24 total Reserve Bank credit amounted to $2,631,000,000, a decrease of $15,000,000 for the week. This decrease corresponded with decreases of $62,000,000 in money in circulation and $7,000,000 in unexpended capital funds, non-member deposits, etc., and an increase of $8,000,000 in treasury currency adjusted, offset in part by an increase of $63,000,000 in member bank reserve balances.

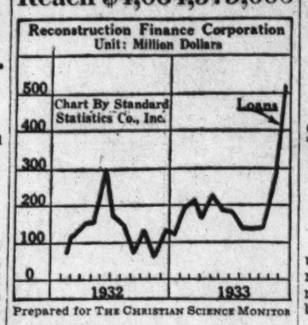
George Wallace Is Elected To Head Los Angeles Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 26—Directors of the Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles, at their meeting recently, appointed Mr. George M. Wallace president of the bank to succeed Mr. J. F. Sartori, who became chairman of the managing committee—a new position.

Mr. Wallace has served the bank and its predecessor for 33 years. He began in 1901 as a messenger boy for the Security Trust and Savings Bank, and rose steadily through executive positions.

RFC Disbursements Reach $4,064,575,000



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DISBURSEMENTS of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during the 23 months of its existence have reached $4,064,575,000, and an additional $2,270,000,000 has been authorized or allocated but has not yet been disbursed.

Life of the corporation under the original act extended only to Jan. 23, but the Congress is expected to approve an extension to Feb. 1, 1935, and to vote an additional authorization of about $850,000,000.

Midland Bank Head Counsels Inflation As Recovery Lever

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 26—The influence of the head of the largest of London's "big five" banks today was thrown uncompromisingly on the side of those who in the world-wide controversy over monetary policy believe that "deliberate inflation" is the way out.

Reginald McKenna, chairman of the Midland Bank, at the annual meeting dealt both with American and British money policies. He declared the opinion that London "grossly underrates" the improvement of the trade situation in the United States which has taken place as a result of the Roosevelt freedom of monetary management. He attributed Britain's present trade recovery primarily to the inflation undertaken by the authorities since 1931.

American improvement, Mr. McKenna said, would be even greater were it not for difficulties there of a type Britain had not experienced. These difficulties, he said, included an "unresponsive banking system" and the fact that the President's monetary policy has not synchronized with "great social reforms which elsewhere have taken generations to achieve."

Mr. McKenna urged the British Government to continue its inflationary policy boldly without thought of returning to gold "until the world has learned how to secure exchange stability without jeopardy to stability of purchasing power."

Germany May Make Foreign Creditors Compromise Offer

BERLIN, Jan. 26 (AP)—Efforts to reach a compromise between the German Government's 30 per cent order and the expectations of foreign creditors occupied today's session of the conference discussing a moratorium on part of Germany's foreign debt payments.

It was understood today that two possibilities had been projected, one for increasing the 30 per cent cash quota for transfers on the balance of the scrip and the other for leaving the 30 per cent figure stand, with Germany making some concessions calculated to raise this amount in fact.

What concessions had been proposed were not revealed. It was understood the conference might end its labors before night.

By not touching the 30 per cent quota and decreasing the discount on scrip, foreign investors would receive more than under the present plans whereby scrip is discounted 50 per cent.

Efforts still were being made to induce the United States and Britain to accept additional German exports in return for a promise to allow full payments to be made.

Canada's Exports Of Gold Bullion in 1933

OTTAWA, Jan. 26 (AP)—Canada exported gold bullion valued at $56,002,261 during 1933, said the Dominion Bureau of Statistics today.

The value of the exports was based on a figure of $20.67 a fine ounce. (The official gold price of the United States is $34.45.)

Of the total gold bullion exported, $40,804,715 went to the United Kingdom and $15,197,546 went to the United States. During the same period Canada imported $35,316 of gold bullion.

Silver Received Since Federal Edict Negligible

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Receipts of silver by the United States mints under the executive order of Dec. 21, 1933, were 477 ounces for the week ended Jan. 19, 1934. Total receipts since the President's proclamation became effective have been 2181 ounces.

Total silver production in the United States, for the calendar year 1933, has been estimated by the Bureau of the Mint as 22,141,130 ounces. This would indicate a monthly production of close to 2,000,000 ounces.

Inquiry shows that no silver dollars have thus far been coined by the mints in pursuance of the executive order. The 2181 ounces of silver so far reecived would have enabled the mints to coin about 1500 dollars. The capacity of the three United States mints, on a single shift basis, is 140,000 silver dollars a day, as follows: Philadelphia, 60,000; Denver, 40,000; San Francisco, 40,000.

Reserve Reports Industrial Gains And More Credit

Says December Halted a Four Months' Decline —Farm Products Rise

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—An upturn in industrial activity and nearly $1,000,000,000 of ready business credit were reported yesterday by the Federal Reserve Board.

It said December halted a four-month decline to turn industrial production upward in a movement shared by such business indicators as steel.

"Factory employment declined somewhat," the board said, "while employment by public agencies showed a considerable increase."

The board's monthly review of conditions also reported an early January advance in wholesale commodity prices "reflecting chiefly, increases in the prices of farm products and foods."

Increased Credit Continued

Reviewing the credit situation, the board continued:

"At the Reserve banks the seasonable return of currency from circulation after the holiday demand amounted to about $250,000,000 from the high point on Dec. 22 to Jan. 17. A large part of the funds arising from this inflow of currency to the Reserve banks was added to the reserve balances of member banks with the consequence that these balances increased by Jan. 17 to $900,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

In exact figures, the board said its index of industrial production, adjusted to allow for seasonal variation, "advanced from 73 per cent of the 1923-25 average in November to 74 per cent in December." It continued:

"For the fourth quarter of 1933 as a whole the volume of industrial output was 13 per cent larger than for the corresponding period of 1932.

Steel Industry Better

"Activity in the steel industry, contrary to seasonal tendency, increased considerably in December and there was also an increase in the output of automobiles. Shoe production declined by an amount smaller than is usual in December. At textile mills, activity declined further by considerably more than the usual seasonal amount.

"Dollar value of sales by department stores showed an increase slightly larger than is usual for December."

The board said the value of construction contracts awarded, especially for public works but also for private construction, increased further in December and the first half of January. For the last quarter of 1933, it said, construction contracts in 37 states totaled $500,000,000 as compared with $300,000,000 in the last quarter of 1932.

The board said freight carloadings, particularly of miscellaneous freight, declined in December by less than the usual seasonal amount.

Heavy Receipts Of Cattle Force Prices Downward

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 26—The cattle market at the Union Stock Yards here carried a good undertone early this week, but excessive receipts later caused a sharp break in prices, especially on medium and heavyweight steers.

The liquidation continued, and the market was under pressure, closing slightly below late last week. However, receipts of sheep and lambs were comparatively small, and prices advanced to new high levels, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Strength which was accorded yearlings and light steers early this week was lost later, and the market closed weak to 25 cents lower, while medium weight and heavy kinds lost 25-50 cents late in the period. Fed yearlings topped at $7.35, the highest since August, and within 25 cents of the 1933 top.

Medium weight steers sold up to $6.60, while big weights stopped at $6, most heavies closing on a $4.50-$5 basis. Better grade heifers held up well, lightweights scoring $6.25, while 1000-pound offerings made $6.50 early in the week. All cows advanced 25 cents.

Hog receipts were the second heaviest of the season at Chicago and the heaviest in a long time in the aggregate at seven leading markets.

Good to choice 170-210 pounds bulked late at $3.40-$3.50; 220-290 pounds $3.25-$3.40; 300-380 pounds $3-$3.25; light lights $2.75-$3.25; pigs $2-$2.50, common lightweights down to $1; packing sows $2.60-$2.90.

Fat lambs advanced sharply early in the week but lost part of the gain at the close, the late top of $9.15 being 25 cents above Friday of last week, but 25 cents under the week's crest, which was the highest since June, 1931.

Mexico May Push Up Peso Value 25 P. C. With Silver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Financial circles are viewing with interest the plans of the Government for utilizing 4,000,000 ounces of silver, which the Mexican Government agreed to purchase in an understanding with other nations at the London Economic Conference.

According to an unofficial report in the Diario de los Negocios, a Mexico City financial daily newspaper, the Government is planning to use the 4,000,000 ounces for re-minting silver currency. The report states that the Government intends to increase the intrinsic value of each peso by 25 per cent through raising of the silver content from .720 to .900 and adds that rumors of possible reduction in size of the coins are incorrect.

Asserts U. S. Public Debt Is In Process of Partial Repudiation

Debasement of Currency Follows Inability of Government to Meet Expenditures Through Taxation, Says Investment Counsel Analysis

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—The public debt of the United States is now in the process of being partially repudiated by the debasement of the currency, conclude Young & Ottley, Inc., investment counsel, in a current analysis of the monetary situation, and private wealth is in the process of being redistributed as an incident to that partial repudiation.

Discussing the problem of "The American Investor and the New Dollar," the organization reviews in critical terms the 1369 per cent increase of the country's long-term debt from 1914 to 1932, and its relation to the subjects of gold and inflation.

Two Fundamental Factors

"The appreciation in the value of property" says this firm of investment managers, "does not keep pace with the debasement of the currency for one or more of many reasons, which include: (1) the abnormal urge produced by fear to exchange property for gold; (2) speculation; (3) the slackening of industrial and consumer demand for goods at various phases of the debasement operation caused by political or economic developments; and (4) the trend of the world price level.

"However, in the final analysis, the domestic price level, in terms of the national currency, will be determined by only two factors: (1) the international value of a given property in terms of gold as fixed by world supply and demand and as adjuste by tariffs and transportation costs; (2) the quantity of gold into which the debased national currency may be converted."

Gold will continue to be the standard of value, it is predicted, despite the widespread fear of persons who believe that a new medium of exchange will result from the current financial ills of the world. "The habit of centuries will not be changed," the firm emphasizes.

Pointing out that the underlying reason for the cheapening of money in terms of gold is to obtain relief from an excessive debt burden, the study adds: "When the burden of taxation can or will no longer be carried by those upon whom the burden has been imposed, the government must repudiate its debt either in whole or in part. When gold redemption of currency is resumed the debt burden has theoretically been relieved to the extent that the currency has been debased."

Indicts Federal Policy

The survey examines closely the growth of this country's public debt. The effort to employ the country's tremendous productive facilities after the war when they were obviously no longer required, comes in for serious indictment. Had the business structure been permitted to adjust itself following the collapse of 1929, it is held, a sharp and drastic reorganization would have ensued.

"The fit would have survived," it is maintained. "The unfit would have expired to the great advantage of the nation. In all probability the depression would have been short in duration. There would have been adequate demand within the confines of our own borders to have engaged the facilities of industry fit to survive. The productive facilities of the unfit would have been obliterated promptly, instead of grudgingly with greater loss to the whole.

"By the middle of 1932 it became apparent that the false theories pursued by the Federal Administration then in power had charted a course for the nation from which it was too late to turn without devastating results. The public debt had assumed proportions so huge it would have to be repudiated in substantial part by the age-old method of debasement of the currency."

The World's Business

Aspects of the Gold Bill—No. 2

THE gold bill would lodge credit and currency powers in the Executive. This it would do not only through the extension of power over the gold content of the dollar but also in its permission to the Treasury to embark upon both the stabilization of foreign exchange and the stabilization of the domestic bond market. This latter would set up another system of those open market operations which were described yesterday. Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip's plan for a Federal Monetary Authority is, however, a better plan. As he explained it, in an interview appearing on this page Tuesday, this authority would have a scientifically - minded personnel, responsible to the Government. Given support from public opinion, which could give it a prestige of its own, it would thus insure governmental responsibility. The country would court irresponsibility of administration if it allowed the currency power and the fiscal power to stay in the custody of the same agency.

* * *

National Income

But why not two authorities instead of one? An Economic Authority, as a kind of coördinate of the trade associations, should be set up alongside the Monetary Authority. One of the glaring abuses revealed by the depression was the manner in which profit increases outstripped wage increases. They were responsible for the enormous increment of surplus plant. Profit-takers, as Gen. Hugh Johnson once said, can eat only the same number of eggs for breakfast as wage earners. So they plowed their takings back into plant, and the deficiency in wage earners' income was eked out by embogging them in debt, as, for instance, by installment selling. An Economic Authority could run up the signpost of the return of this danger. If, as is generally assumed, a cloudburst of credit inflation is threatened by the gold bill, wage earners—and the stability of the economic system—will need some such protection, as the fruits of this kind of inflation are generally monopolized by speculators and enterprisers. Stability of the price level is not half so important as the fair allocation of the national income among wage earners, profit-makers, and debt holders. The price stability attained in the depression years is still described as a "merit" of the Federal Reserve System. But it was just a sign of economic social instability. Wage earners did not get their proper share of income either in the form of more wages or of the lower prices made possible by the progressive lowering of production costs arising from the installation of more economical processes. An Economic Authority would therefore be a valuable aid to the Monetary Authority in formulating central bank policies in the interests of the entire community.

* * *

Overlapping

But the great defect of the bill is that it merely suggests the existence of a central bank in the Treasury. The Federal Reserve would continue to exist as a central bank. It stands to reason that two agencies with such powers will make for confusion, not coördination. This is always the danger of changes which merely compete with, not replace, existing institutions. It is revolution by the back door. In the days to come it is more imperative than ever that control should be centralized, if it is going to be effective. One day people are going to wake up to the fact that the depression is over. Then they will find at their disposal a plenitude of money which could easily be translated into another boom. We all say that the next boom must be controlled. It is much easier for credit policy to control a boom than to end a slump, but the gold bill would certainly damage the boom control.

* * *

A Temporary Power

If the President wants the money authority, he will probably get it. But it is to be hoped that the Senate will adopt the amendment of its own Committee and make the authority temporary. The report that the President approves of the amendment is a sign that it will go through. Then the working out of some such scheme as Mr. Vanderlip proposes would be the hope of the future.

* * *

Administrative Personnel

An objection to the lodgment of credit and currency authority in Washington has been made on the ground that Federal Reserve experience would thereby be lost. There is no reason why it should be. Experience is embedded in the mentalities of officials. These are surely as available to the Government as to the Federal Reserve System. It is time, indeed, that the Government sought the proper personnel necessitated by its growing responsibilities. A system, no matter how ideal, cannot work without the proper administrative set-up. Stories of the way that spoilsmen have camped down in Washington make uneasy reading in any administration. But in the present régime, which has taken over the supervision of the economic system, they are alarming. In the search for proper officials, Wall Street should not be forgotten. The financial district is anathema to the West. Yet there is no denying the fact that it is the repository of brains. Particularly in the operation of the Stabilization Fund is the aid of these brains necessary. If that fund is left in care of inexperienced officials, the United States, as Mr. James P. Warburg warned, will "lose its shirt." Two Wall Streeters that I have in mind are Mr. R. C. Leffingwell, of J. P. Morgan, and Mr. W. W. Stewart, of Case, Pomeroy & Co. Mr. Leffingwell handled the exchange problems of many countries in connection with their return to the gold standard after the war. Mr. Stewart was Prof. O. M. W. Sprague's predecessor as adviser to the Bank of England. Professor Sprague should also be asked to return to Washington to advise on the operation of the Stabilization Fund. He is without equal in the United States in such matters. For he was one of the managers of the British fund. A fourth expert who should not be overlooked is Professor Sprague's colleague at Harvard, Prof. J. H. Williams. Professor Williams is now with the Federal Reserve Bank in New York, having been asked to assist the bank in handling the extraordinary situation that has arisen since the United States left the gold standard.

H. B. E.

Grace Charges Securities Act Recovery Drag

Needs Modification Says Bethlehem Head in Annual Report

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Not until the Securities Act is "materially modified" and business starts financing itself, rather than through federal funds, will business recovery be placed on a sound basis, according to Eugene G. Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

In making public the company's report for the fourth quarter, Mr. Grace presented a picture of the steel industry and business as a whole that does not correspond with the glowing prognostications recently heard. He said that real business has been "pretty bad."

The company's statement showed a net loss for 1933 of $8,735,723, against a net loss of $19,404,431 for 1932. For the fourth quarter of 1933, the company reported a net income of $629,671, compared with a deficit of $283,097 in the third quarter. The last quarter was the first to show a profit since that ended on June 30, 1931.

"Government money is actually creating the purchasing power today," Mr. Grace declared. "The Civil Works program spends about $60,000,000 a week. My concern for the future is: When is business going to supply its own working capital to carry on, thus creating its own purchasing power in lieu of government funds?"

Partially blaming the Securities Act for the inability of business to secure available funds that he held certain interests would welcome the opportunity of spending, Mr. Grace, asked:

"When we talk about the future, do we see signs yet of private capital coming into the business structure?"

"No," he answered himself, "not until the Securities Act is materially modified."

Another retarding influence, it was added, was "the general fear of people not getting a proper investment from their money."

"I don't think the American public is ready to turn their business over to the Government," Mr. Grace continued. "Nor do I believe that the Government wants it either."

Mr. Grace praised the steel code, saying that it had operated "very well considering the new order of affairs that was required in the industry. I believe the Industrial Recovery Act has a lot of good in it."

Referring to labor, it was made clear that employees of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation are free to do as they please regarding joining labor unions.

"I frankly believe," he continued, "that the smaller manufacturer and the small consumer both are better off and better protected under the operation of the code in their relationship to the steel industry."

The rail situation was characterized as very disappointing. It was pointed out that although the industry scaled down its price of rails to $36.37½ a ton, there have been virtually no orders from the railroads.

The company's export business has been picking up through the year and Mr. Grace estimated that the company did about 25 per cent more exporting in 1933 than in 1932.

Peru's Foreign Trade Is Staging Rapid Recovery

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 26 (By U. P.)—Peru's foreign trade staged a remarkable recovery in 1933 and is now at levels closely approximating those of the boom year of 1929.

Peru's exports during the ten month period from January through October 1933 totaled 1,690,798 metric tons valued at 208,413,968 soles ($45,851,072) as compared with 1,781,890 tons valued at 279,939,450 soles ($61,586,681) for the entire 12 months of 1929.

Imports for the ten month period totaled 78,433,500 soles ($17,255,370) as compared with 153,898,410 soles ($33,857,650) in 1929, leaving Peru a comfortable favorable trade balance last year of 129,980,468 soles, as compared with a favorable trade balance in 1929 of 126,041,050 soles.

Last year Great Britain was Peru's best customer, purchasing copper ore and other products worth 76,773,226 soles ($16,890,109), but taking second place in the sale of British goods here with sales of only 14,331,456 soles ($3,152,820).

The United States, on the other hand, exported 21,530,984 soles ($6,936,716) worth of goods to Peru last year. Peru exported 32,269,048 soles ($7,099,190) of copper ore and other products to the United States last year. Holland, Germany and Canada ranked third, fourth and fifth, respectively, as Peru's best customers.

Railroads' Net Income Generally Increased

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Texas & Pacific Railroad had 1933 net income of $103,758, equal to 44 cents a share on the 5 per cent preferred, compared with $92,710 or 39 cents a preferred share in 1932.

Western Maryland's preliminary report for 1933 shows net income of $936,051, equal to $5.27 a share on the 7 per cent first preferred, compared with $612,893 or $3.45 a share in 1932.

December net operating income of roads reporting today included:

	1933	1932
Texas & Pacific	$585,540	$507,848
Boston & Maine	419,216	760,909
Western Maryland	403,772	379,189
Great Northern	830,036	423,652
Delaware & Hudson	134,839	36,933
Central of N. J.	37,786	133,515
Missouri Pacific	153,028	252,684
Gulf Coast Lines	166,102	134,655
St. Louis So'western	123,099	*12,483

*Deficit.

Hits Securities Act

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Bachrach

Eugene G. Grace
President of Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

December Best 1933 Month For Life Insurance

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—More new life insurance was purchased last month than in any other month during 1933, according to a report forwarded by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents to the United States Department of Commerce. The statement shows that December volume of new production of 42 companies having 85 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies for all classes was $715,256,000. This, however, contrasts with $741,920,000 for December of 1932, a decrease of 3.6 per cent.

Industrial insurance, with an increase of 25.3 per cent in December, showed the fifth consecutive monthly gain over the corresponding month of 1932, according to the report. The December volume in this class was $194,030,000 as compared with $154,864,000 in December of 1932. Ordinary insurance amounted to $465,533,000 last month as compared with $519,246,000 in December of 1932—a decrease of 10.3 per cent. Group insurance was $55,693,000 in December of 1933 as compared with $67,810,000 in the corresponding month of the preceding year—a decrease of 17.9 per cent.

For the year 1933, the new business of the reporting companies was $7,812,602,000 as compared with $9,096,898,000 during 1932—a decrease of 14.1 per cent. New ordinary insurance amounted to $5,134,522,000 as compared with $5,992,493,000—a decrease of 14.3 per cent. Industrial insurance was $2,320,874,000 as compared with $2,477,287,000—a decrease of 6.3 per cent. Group insurance was $357,206,000 as compared with $627,138,000—a decrease of 43.0 per cent.

Bank Head Expects Large Increase In Savings Deposits

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Henry S. Kingman of Minneapolis, president of the savings division of the American Bankers Association, declared that a large increase in savings deposits is imminent.

"Of the immediate future," he said, "I would say that there will not only be a large increase in savings deposits, but a still further trend in the reduction of interest rates on time deposits."

He spoke at the annual eastern savings conference. He told the assembled bankers that confidence in the banks had been "reconstituted."

Charles E. White, president of the Connecticut Savings Bank Association, said the banking fraternity had been without effective or enlightened leadership, and had failed to anticipate changing economic conditions. As a result, he said, it is now in the position of having its mode of procedure "forced upon it from the outside."

He said, however, that bankers should be allowed to work on their own problems. He called for elevation of moral and spiritual standards.

Carloadings Still Showing Good Gains

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Jan. 20 were 560,430 cars, an increase of 4803 above the preceding week and 60,876 above the like week in 1933 and only 1671 below the corresponding week in 1932.

Miscellaneous freight loaded during the week of Jan. 20 was 190,711 cars, increase 6455 over the preceding week, 31,924 over 1933 and 6701 above 1932; less-than-carlot merchandise 160,499, increase 2169 and 257; grain and grain products 33,092, increase 3533 and 5418; forest products 19,647, increase 1501 and 4808; ore 3202, a decrease of 16 cars below the preceding week but 904 higher than 1933; coal 126,880; a decrease of 10,156 below the preceding week but 14,241 higher than 1933; coke 8342, increase 1047 and 2945, and livestock 18,057, increase 270 and 379.

Freight loaded during the first three weeks of January totaled 1,615,996 cars compared with 1,448,916 in 1933 and 1,706,428 in 1932.

Construction Awards Lower in Last Week

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Engineering construction awards reported this week by "Engineering News-Record" total $22,581,100, as compared with $23,942,000 last week.

The aggregate for public works is down to $18,631,000 from $21,130,000 a week ago while the volume of private construction shows $4,008,000, compared with $2,812,000.

General Motors Shows Marked Gain for 1933

Net of $1.72 Share on Common Stock for Year —Employs Dr. Sprague

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—In its preliminary annual statement issued yesterday, the General Motors Corporation reported a net profit in 1933 of $83,214,000, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to $1.72 a share on the common stock.

In 1932 the corporation reported a net profit of only $165,000, equivalent to 9 cents a share on the preferred stock. The company's net profit in 1931 was $96,770,407 after special charges.

The fourth quarter of 1933 was the poorest, with net income for this period of only $1,804,000, compared with a deficit of $10,390,196 in the like quarter of 1932. This was due partially to operations which were affected by delays in getting the 1934 models into production.

According to Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the company, the 1933 net was after deduction of depreciation of real estate, plants and equipment, amounting to about $30,100,000 and after provision of $5,000,000 for possible losses on impounded cash balances in closed banks.

The company's preliminary figure for United States Government, cash and other marketable securities at Dec. 31, amounted to $177,000,000, compared with $172,780,695 in the like period in 1932. Preliminary net working capital totaled $244,000,000, compared with $225,437,194 at the end of the previous year.

Referring to operations during 1933, Mr. Sloan said: "During 1933 General Motors dealers in the United States delivered to consumers 755,778 cars and trucks, compared with 510,060 in 1932, an increase of 48 per cent. Sales by General Motors operating divisions to dealers in the United States during 1933 amounted to 729,201 cars and trucks, compared with 472,859 in 1932, or an increase of 54 per cent. Total sales to dealers, including Canadian sales and overseas shipments, amounted to 869,035 cars and trucks in 1933, or 54 per cent over the total of 562,970 reported in 1932.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Dr. O. M. W. Sprague has accepted a position with the General Motors Corporation in the capacity of adviser on problems relating to foreign economic and exchange matters, according to an announcement made yesterday by Mr. James D. Mooney, vice-president in charge of the overseas activities and interests of the company.

Mr. Mooney's statement said in part:

"Dr. Sprague's broad experience in international monetary affairs and foreign trade places him in a position to render valuable services in an advisory capacity in connection with the many problems encountered in the overseas financial and commercial business of the General Motors Corporation."

American Dollar Rises to $4.95⅝ In London Market

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The United States dollar gained ⅝ of a cent to the pound on the foreign exchange market today to close at $4.95⅝ to the pound as compared with yesterday's last quotation of $4.96¼.

A fair demand was followed, early in the morning, by light offerings which sent the rate down to $4.97⅜, but renewed support in the afternoon caused an improvement.

There was little inclination to operate extensively pending developments of the United States gold bill.

Gold currencies were supported, and the French franc closed at 79.84, yesterday's closing figure.

An offer of £1,580,000 worth of gold, including reoffered metal, brought strong competitive bidding, and the bulk was reported to have been taken by American interests at 132 shillings 8 pence including a premium of 10½ pence.

PARIS, Jan. 26 (AP)—The United States dollar gained 4 centimes on the foreign exchange market today to close at 16.48 francs (6.61 cents to the franc).

BERLIN, Jan. 26 (AP)—The United States dollar sold at 2.64 marks (37.87 cents to the mark) on the foreign exchange market today as compared with yesterday's quotations of 2.54 marks (39.31 cents to the mark).

98 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
Cambridge Savings Bank
Harvard Square
Cambridge
DEPOSIT BY MAIL
INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 1

Medford Savings Bank
29 High St. Branch, 442 Salem St.
Medford, Massachusetts
INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 1
Deposits Received by Mail
A Mutual Savings Bank having no stockholders, all profits go to the depositors.

Chile's Exiled Ruler Talks Of Everything but Politics With Monitor's Air Tourist

(Continued from Page 1)

anything about. And for asking General Ibanez if he didn't feel some responsibility for it.

What he intended to do was to be very gracious, it was evident from our first meeting in the little town of Mendoza out on the terrace of the hotel at which we both were stopping. Fairly tall, spare, clear-skinned, brown, not black eyes, Señor Ibanez has the Roosevelt smile, a toothed grin like President Theodore Roosevelt, combined with the mellowness of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's.

By then the news of the "conspiracy" had filtered into Mendoza together with the steps which the Chilean Government has taken to put it down, one of which was to command the return of General Ibanez to his post in the army. Once there what might happen was anybody's good guess.

"No, he couldn't go back to Chile," said General Ibanez, and really he could not discuss Chilean politics, but on any other subject he would be only too happy to be interviewed.

For two hours last evening then, through an interpreter, we talked about the difficulties of ex-presidents in finding jobs. General Ibanez, himself, is a man without an occupation, he said ruefully, but if only he could go back to Chile he would like to run his farms. The nearest we came to Chilean politics was his statement that "Chile cannot pay its bonds unless the United States becomes its good customer and buys nitrate or wine," to which I replied by asking him what the United States would do with Muscle Shoals while it bought nitrate at Chile's high prices.

He asked my opinion of President Roosevelt as does every South American politician and laughed heartily when I said that "Mrs. Roosevelt 'is a good man too.'"

Talked in Limited Vocabulary

Our third interview took place over the breakfast table this morning when General Ibanez appeared with the morning newspaper filled with an account of his alleged participation in the new revolution.

"Falso," he declared as he waved the paper, from which I took it that he denied the allegations. This time we had no interpreter and our only common vocabulary was about a dozen Spanish words, in which we managed to discuss the weather, the exports of San Salvador, Robinson Crusoe Island off the coast of Chile, the Roosevelts, and our preferences in breakfast menus.

This interview, it turned out, was a protracted one since General Ibanez was up so early for the express purpose of escorting me to the flying field, which he did to the great consternation of Pan American Airways representatives, who maintain a strict embargo on politics, and the Chilean passengers in the plane, who apparently found the proceeding more startling than the Andes which they had just crossed.

Last Look at Mendoza

I took a last look around at Mendoza, the little town where it has not rained for a year and a month. The little town which raised an army for its Governor, Gen. San Martin, financed by the jewels of the women and which crossed the Andes in 11 days and delivered Chile from Spain. The little town which has built for itself a 3000-acre park with an artificial lake for water polo and rose gardens and cactus gardens.

The little town where descendants of Basques and Catalans irrigate their farms and vineyards and manage to get on in spite of the price of the peso these days. The little town where the Governor of the Province has started his own petroleum wells and told me just what he thought of American oil men; where the Minister of Public Works gave me photographs of the gorgeous San Martin monument, and from which I have emerged with a full set of the plans for the transandine memorials which some day it will build all through the mountains.

I have driven back up in the mountains toward the Christ of the Andes over which the airplanes pass from Chile to the Argentine and seen the thermal stations where there are steaming caves in the rocks, great swimming pools, hotels and casinos.

I have gone to the cinema where Al Jolson is surprising Spanish audiences with "Hallelujah I'm a Bum." And I have taken a final farewell of that genial first citizen of Mendoza, Don Carlos Alluralde.

Comparison in Transport

Now for the Argentine pampa, that great plain. Once the gauchos by great effort could cross from the sea to Mendoza in seven days. It would take weeks for the great 4 and 16 mule teams to pull through the mud with their wheels 10-feet high to keep the axles free from the stickiness of roads. It takes the train 20 hours to make the journey but the airplane, the San Pedro of Pan American Grace Airways, takes just 5½ hours to do it, this trip from Mendoza, 75 years older than the city of Boston, there in the sierras at the foot of the Andean cordillera, to Benuos Aires on the east coast.

We pass the big salt lake, which is all salt and no water, from which the Argentine gets its seasoning. And then the San Luis Mountains, the only high land on the pampa, a pass which sends my typewriter rolling on its perch and makes the typing even more than usual a matter of pick and choose. A few extra rolls and we are down at our halfway stop, Villa Mercedes.

It is still early but I demand my lunch box. "I only hope you will enjoy it," says the purser as he hands it over. And after several days of purely Spanish cooking I munch chicken salad sandwiches and stuffed tomatoes and chocolate fudgecake and peaches.

Eaten to the Last Morsel

Now and then I make a futile move at tucking some of it into the white linen pocket of my seat against an afternoon hunger but it is no use. I eat it to the last crumb.

"Have you saved any?" asks the purser when he comes for my empty box. "No, I can see you haven't. Well, never mind, I might be able to spare you some."

It must still be warm down there on the ground although we in the airplane are deliciously cool, but at least there are no more mountains so that the warm air creates no humps. We glide on smoothly.

Below us the pampa rolls on endlessly, hour after hour. I have heard it said that things are as flat as the palm of one's hand. But the palm of a hand would be of a tremendous unevenness compared with this pampa. It is cut into squares and oblongs and diamonds and points by cultivation, but the figures are like the inlay of parquet flooring, smooth, shimmering, a place for giants to slip and slide, with nothing but the great shadows of clouds to break its immensity.

The pampa and the clouds slip by, more trees and more houses come into view. We are approaching the metropolis of South America. Indeed we are coming down. We have reached "the city of good airs" —Buenos Aires.

Airplanes Conquer Flood On Andine Rail Line

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 26 (By U. P.)—One of the greatest battles men have ever waged against the forces of nature is still being carried on in the Andes Mountains after four centuries of struggle.

American pilots and American planes answered nature's challenge in the recent Mendoza flood which caused more than 50 fatalities and disrupted all land communication between Santiago and Mendoza, Arg.

When an ice dam in the Tupungato group of mountains broke, the flood waters swept down the eastern slope of the Andes, burying many miles of the Transandine Railroad and the international highway under millions of tons of débris.

Except for airplanes, the only other practical means of travel between Santiago and Buenos Aires was by boat around Cape Horn. A large number of tri-motor airplanes were concentrated at the airport here by the Pan-American Grace Airways and soon the commercial air liners were flying in fleet formation across the Andes to Buenos Aires, carrying a record-breaking number of passengers.

So great was the crush of stranded tourists here—there were some 2000 Argentines left here on their summer holidays—that instead of the twice-a-week plane, daily formation flights of three planes were made.

Ontario Farmers Oppose Liquor Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The sale of beer and wine in hotels, restaurants and clubs was opposed in a resolution passed here at the recent annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario. The resolution was then redrafted to express opposition to the introduction of the liquor question in party politics and to the profit element in the manufacture of liquor.

A further resolution opposed the present $2 per cwt. sugar tax; another favored construction work on rural lines by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission to assist unemployment. Investigation of the whole penal system of the country was asked by the convention.

Practical examples of the working out of the sugar tax were given by Mrs. O'Hind, who comes from the sugar beet county of Kent. Sugar beets yield 12 tons to the acre. To make 3600 pounds of sugar takes the products of 12 acres, and this is taxed $72. The selling price of the product is $63, and out of this the farmer has to pay for seed, fertilizer, taxes or rent, and $. is left for his work.

Chautemps Cabinet Still in Danger

PARIS, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Stavisky pawnshop scandal appeared yesterday to be pushing the Cabinet of Premier Camille Chautemps toward resignation.

M. Chautemps and several other ministers told friends, "It might be preferable to get out instead of being dragged through the mud of Chamber debate again and then be thrown out."

After fierce attacks, the Cabinet Tuesday received a vote of confidence from the Chamber on the issue.

C. P. R. Offers Prizes For Prettiest Maple Leaf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The maple leaf, Canada's emblem, was recently the subject of a Dominion-wide competition. Inaugurated by the Canadian Pacific Railway, it resulted in more than 10,000 leaves being sent in for judging. The first prize for the most beautiful maple leaf went to a competitor in New Brunswick. The leaf submitted was stated to be a thing of sheer beauty, with a flare of autumn coloring ranging from light yellow to deep red, and of perfect symmetry and form. Taken from a red maple, this leaf is now recorded as the perfect maple leaf, and the most noteworthy original of Canada's emblem.

From the thousands of magnificent specimens submitted, Ontario, and Quebec took the next honors in that section of the competition dealing with beauty and form. The prize for the largest leaf went to British Columbia, which easily outstripped all the others in respect of large specimens, other competitors in this province also taking honors.

Airplane Columbia Burned

NEW CASTLE, Del., Jan. 26 (AP)—The Columbia, only airplane thrice to fly the Atlantic, is in ashes. With four other planes, it was destroyed by a fire which swept a large barn at the Bellanca Aircraft Corporation's field near New Castle late yesterday. Officials estimated the loss at $250,000.

General Classified

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children, opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies, trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones Nort) Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. Backed by several years of consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer pleasant, profitable commission work taking orders for children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc. Also opportunities to earn free dresses. Many Monitor readers making money this way. Experience unnecessary. Start spare time. ANALENE, INC., Dept. 372, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

AGENTS WANTED

LINGERIE, all prices reduced; excellent earnings for women; good profits; bonus; credit extended. MONBET, 85 West 42nd, N. Y. City

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 230 Riverside Drive (16-E)—Overlooking river; share sunny attractive three-room apt. (business woman-teacher). Riverside 9-4560.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN welcomed; simple country home; individual attention, cultural development given (1 hour New York City). Write HilTop-Ton, Oak Ridge, N. J.

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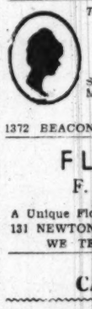

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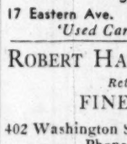

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Daily Features

The Carnival of Flags

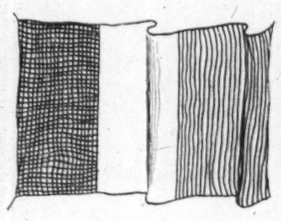
4—The French Flag's Story

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE morning following the tale by the Chinese Dragon, the Admiral was somewhat puzzled over which flag should tell its story next. While the buglers were assembling, he had a happy thought.

"The first flag to reach the top of its staff shall be the story-teller today," the Admiral announced. At that all was hurry and bustle. In fact some of the flags were so eager to get started that they became entangled in their ropes, although the men who held them blamed it on the wind.

Then the bugles sounded and there waved the French flag from its staff. It had won the race.



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
The French Tricolor

At a signal from the Admiral, all talking ceased. How well Charles Dickens understood flags when he wrote that they were the most talkative things in the world! And now the French flag was to tell its story.

"I wisn I could tell you who it was who designed me," the Tricolor began, "but nobody knows exactly when it happened. Suddenly everyone wore the colors of the new Republic—the red for courage; white for equality; the blue for loyalty. Then came a man whom the French soldiers called the 'Little Corporal' when he first carried the Tricolor. I speak of Napoleon, who loved this flag of the Republic and inspired his men with that same love and reverence for their colors. Some people called him 'The man who collected flags,' because Napoleon sent flags with reports of his victories.

"When Napoleon praised a regiment, the soldiers embroidered his words on their banners. On the banner of one regiment, it said: 'I was at ease, the Thirty-second was there.' Once when Napoleon was displeased with the performance of a regiment, he said their colors should bear, 'They no longer form part of the Army of Italy.' Like schoolboys anxious to redeem themselves in the eyes of their teacher, the men implored Napoleon to give them an opportunity to show their courage. He placed them in the van of the army and they were able to distinguish themselves.

"At the battle of Arcola, a charge had to be made across a wooden bridge which the enemy stoutly defended. Napoleon saw his men hesitate. He seized a flag, rushed to the bridge and planted it there. A cry was raised to save the General, and his soldiers bore him and their flag to safety.

"It was not alone Napoleon, but the flags his soldiers carried which won victories. Do you wonder that the Tricolor was proud?

"But there came a desperate march when tears froze on brave soldiers' faces as Napoleon led them in retreat from Russia. Cannon and guns were left by the roadside, but never a flag! Those soldiers who saw themselves being overtaken by their pursuers burned their flags and drank the ashes to save the precious colors from being captured.

"Since then our country has twice been invaded, but now she is at peace. May that peace long continue!"

The Tricolor paused for an instant, then joyfully waved in the breeze shouting, "La Belle France!"

With fluttering applause, the carnival of flags dipped in answering salute.

MARY M. STARR.

[The fifth story in this series will be published next Friday.]

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

232

He said it was her who
beyond a shadow of doubt
reigned supreme in beau-
ty among all the count-
less daughters of Eve
who his appraising and
discerning eyes had hi-
therto beheld

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Curled Up for a Comfortable Evening

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Arthur K. Spears, Newport, R. I., wins a charter membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB with this photograph of his studious dog, Prince. The acceptance of any unusual photograph for publication on this page entitles the sender to membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB. Send pictures to the Feature Editor. $1 will be paid for each one accepted.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

The New York Herald, under James Gordon Bennett Sr., maintained a carrier-pigeon news service between Albany and New York on special occasions. By this means he was able to "beat" the other papers in publishing the Governor's annual messages, and other important state news.

Notable Boston citizens of early days: Harry Blake and Samuel Topliff. Topliff sold "shipping intelligence" and market reports. He maintained a "news-room" in Boston. Blake became famous as a news monger. With his rowboat he met incoming packets, Boston Harbor was his beat.

The Ch'en Pao, or Morning Post, of Peiping, China, is an interesting imitation of the Morning Post of London, according to Vernon Nash of the University of Peking.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation For Today

AND love the offender, yet detest the offense.—POPE in "Eloisa to Abelard."

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Home-Bodies

In ancient Boetia, brides were carried to their homes in carriages, the wheels of which were burned to indicate that they would never be needed again.

Son of a President

Robert Todd Lincoln, son of the Great Emancipator, was Ambassador to the Court of St. James's from 1889 to 1893.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Decorated Play Suits

A GIRL made a play suit of blue chambray, piped it in red, and appliqued a little bunny on it. This she gave as a Christmas gift to a neighbor's baby. Friends saw it and asked if she would make more. Now she is busy every day making two to four play suits, and she has designed many little animal figures to add to their attractiveness. The long legs in the play suits keep creeping babies warm and clean, and mothers are glad to buy them.

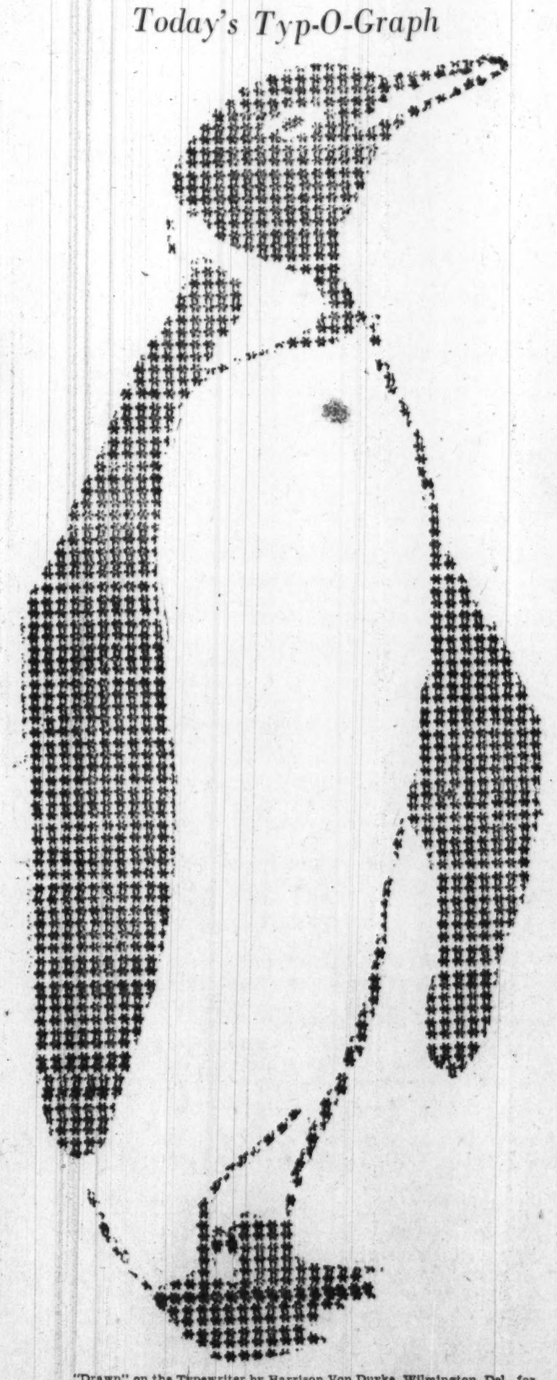
Miss B. R. L.

Hot Soup Route

A WOMAN who needed to earn part of her family support was able to secure a three-compartment fireless cooker. In this she made, daily, three kinds of soup. She bottled this soup in pint and quart milk bottles, charging for the bottle just as the dairies do. Her best customers are school children and apartment dwellers. In this way she can set her own table with her net proceeds.

J. R. L.

Today's Typ-O-Graph



"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Harrison Von Duyke, Wilmington, Del., for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bill Penguin, Who Was Chairman of the Feathered Committee That Welcomed Admiral Byrd Back to Little America

A Word a Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Wharf, wharves (Mrs. Z. M. C.)—The correspondent writes:

> We were taught to pronounce these words *warf* and *warves*, but were corrected by a friend who returned recently from the East. She maintains that *wharf* and *wharfs* are correct. In the latter pronunciation there seems to be a very strong *h* sound. (In our section of the country we have "docks.")

The authority accepted by this newspaper calls for *hwaurf* (*au* as in *haul*) and *hwaurvz*—the plural form "wharves" prevailing in America. In British usage "wharfs" is the more common, the word being sounded *hwaurfs*.

Incidentally, in our section of the country we also have docks; and little by little the natives are learning the difference between docks and wharves. A wharf might be a pier, but strictly speaking, it could not be a dock. A wharf is a structure of timber, stone, iron, etc., built on the shore of a river, canal, harbor, etc., and reaching from the land out into deep water, so that vessels may lie alongside to receive and discharge cargo and passengers.

A dock is the basin, slip, or waterway lying between two wharves. Because "dock" has been loosely applied to the basin and its surrounding piers or wharves, "dock" and "wharf" have been frequently confused. This is written, however, in the effort to clarify the issue.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"Numbers"

IN NAMING the fourth Biblical book the Hebrews appear to have deviated slightly from their usual custom of distinguishing the books of the Pentateuch simply by their opening word or words, regardless of the subject matter of the volume. In this instance they chose the fifth word of the Hebrew text of Num. 1:1, *Bemidmar* ("in the wilderness"), an expression well describing the contents of the book, which deals with the wanderings of the children of Israel in the wilderness.

The Greek translators, however, considered the various census returns recorded in the volume (Chaps. 1, 3, 4, 26, etc.) as more characteristic of it, and they termed the book *Arithmoi*, the root of our word "arithmetic." Their lead was followed by the Vulgate, which used the heading *Numeri*, equivalent to the English "Numbers."

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Switch Engine

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

I SOMETIMES travel, and I spend many nights subject to the tender mercies such as they be of the Pullman Company. And I sometimes wake in the night when the train hath reached a junction. And it happeneth often that a Switch Engine cometh up behind, and catcheth hold of two or three cars, and runneth away with them as though it were an Automobile Bandit. And it puffeth and it snorteth and it goeth fast, but it goeth not far. For presently it runneth upon a side-track and leaveth a sleeper. And then it runneth upon a side-track and picketh up a sleeper. And sometimes it cutteth out a Chair-car, or taketh on a Diner. And these operations doth it perform with Commendable Industry, and no undue Modesty.

For it saith as it snorteth about:

It is up to me to make up this train in Twenty Minutes, and behold it ran in five minutes late, and the old man will be red in the face if he pull not out on time; therefore I must get busy, and cut out two cars and set in three, and what happeneth unto the train after that belongeth not unto me, and I should worry.

Now this process fooleth the inexperienced Traveler. For he heareth the snorting, and feeleth the rapid motion, and he saith, Behold, now we are Going Some. And just then his car bumpeth up against the Cedar Rapids sleeper, and driveth sleep from his eyes and slumber from his eyelids. But this process fooleth me not. When the train stoppeth in the light, and we start up suddenly and with Rapid Motion, and with much snorting of the Engine, then know I that we are running down into the Yards with two or three cars, to pick up a sleeper from Oshkosh, or to leave one for Oconomowoc. And I prepare for the Bump.

Now there be good men who come to me to Promote good causes. And there be some who hook onto every new movement that pulleth into the Union Depot, and haul it up and down the main line and the adjacent sidings, and with much puffing announce the near arrival of the Millennium. And these be Useful Men. I know not how without them we should make up our trains of organization and achievement. But I am not wholly fooled by the whoop and hurrah, neither do I altogether deceive myself with the initial Speed of these divers and sundry enterprises. I know that as yet we are not out of the Yards, and that when we really get going, and to pulling freight, it will be with a more solemn and sedate evidence of progress than is advertised when we are only picking up the sleeper from Kalamazoo.

For the Switch Engine, though it be a worthy and industrious and commendable Factor in Human Progress, is not that which furnisheth the sustained Power for the Long Grade and the Steady Pull.

Wherefore when a good cause is starting, I applaud the speed with which we get under way, and I rejoice in the Bump of the Terre Haute accession and the jolt of the arrival of the contingent from Kokomo, but I wait for the steadier and slower pull that doth certify that we are out on the Main Line, and actually moving toward our Destination.

Betty Bee

Baby's First Flight

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER Baby Bee emerged from her birth cell she required a full day to find herself and a full week to absorb the spirit of the hive and learn some of its ways. At the end of the week came her first great adventure, a glimpse of the outside world and her first flight.

She found hundreds of other bees of about her age spreading their wings for an initial flight. As they gained strength and confidence they darted hither and yon, for all the world like a troop of young children freed from school.

At the end of two weeks Baby Bee was a baby no longer. Already she had been initiated into the mysteries of comb-building, and now she was ready to make her first productive flight. Gayly she sped away to the blossoming fields. As she darted from flower to flower her humming wings attested the happiness in her heart.

Betty Bee met Baby Bee at the hive entrance upon her return from that first flight and noted the heavy load of pollen on her legs. Had Betty failed to notice it, its presence would have been called to her attention. The two-weeks-old worker was proud of her accomplishment. She paraded in front of the hive and essayed short flights that all might see. When she finally entered the hive she did not directly relieve herself of the load. No indeed! The bees inside must see what she had done, so she rushed here and there through the hive. Never was a little miss in new dress and shoes prouder of her finery.

If Betty Bee smiled at all this it was a smile of understanding as she recalled her own first contribution to the stores of the hive.

In Lighter Vein

Today's Limerick

It crept up the twig in. by in.
Not once did it falter or flin.
If once I should lose
My ruler, I'd use
A measuring worm in a pin.

Hm-m!

Little Bessie, aged 5, after calling her mother several times during the night and receiving no reply, said: "Mother, are you really asleep or are you just p'tending you're a telephone girl?"—*Pathfinder.*

Interrupted

He: "Will you be my partner——"

She: "Oh, George, this is so sudden! Give me a little time——"

He (continuing): "for the next dance?"

She (continuing): "to catch my breath. I haven't recovered from the last waltz yet."—*Pearson's.*

—Answers

"It is very kind of your mother to send me a gift of a nice pot of jam. Tell her I'll write and thank her for it."

"E-e-r, will you please thank her for two, Mrs. Brown."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sing!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Marino, Calif.

JOHN R—— sat in his office at the close of a long hard day. He had been battling with a serious business problem. It meant everything to him, for not only were his own finances involved, but the finances and confidence of his clients. Now he had done all he knew how to do; and as he sat in his chair, he admitted for the first time he was in a very tight place.

He closed his office and went home—only to be met at the door by his two children, each voicing the unhappy information that Cheer Up was gone. Cheer Up was their cherished canary bird. He lived in the sun parlor and spent much of his time outside his cage. Of late he had been helping his mate, Golden Ball, build a nest for their spring fledglings. All day the family had hunted through the house, but Cheer Up was not to be found; and at last the family retired quite downcast.

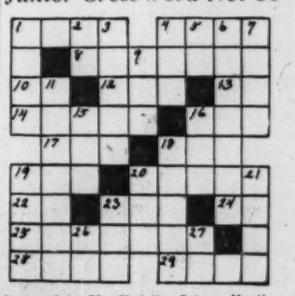
Early in the morning as the children were dressing, the shrill sweet morning song of Cheer Up was heard, and the hunt was renewed.

As the song continued it was evident that it came from the kitchen. But Cheer Up was nowhere to be seen. Soon someone opened a kitchen drawer—and out flew Cheer Up with a long piece of string straight to the sun parlor and Golden Ball.

The family was deeply impressed. Cheer Up inside a kitchen drawer could not be in such a black box that he could not sing! And singing his morning song of joy brought his liberation!

John R—— stood erect. His courage had been renewed. He too could go forward and sing his way to freedom and success.

Junior Cross-Word No. 88



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—27th President of U. S.
4—Rich species of earth.
8—Saving.
10—Measure of weight (abbr.).
12—Beyond the limits of boundary.
13—Lieutenant (abbr.).
14—Largest river in France.
16—Exclamation of contempt.
17—Moved swiftly.
18—Large cask.
19—Sea eagle.
20—Portable shelters.
22—Behold!
23—Southern constellation.
24—Near.
25—Pertaining to Sweden.
28—River in Spain.
29—Not difficult.

Down

1—Tax.
2—Measure of length.
3—Spine.
4—Kindled.
5—From.
6—Capital of Georgia.
7—Tradition or fable.
9—To repent of.
11—Asks or receives as a loan.
15—Gaelic form of John.
16—A kind of cake or bread.
18—Harass.
19—Otherwise.
20—Prefix meaning three.
21—Remain.
23—Girl's name.
26—— — Paso is fifth largest city in Texas.
27—Exclamation denoting surprise.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

MASSACHUSETTS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The Tragedy of Arms

TO THE thoughtful man, there is nothing to cheer about in the fact that a $286,445,577 naval building bill is on its unopposed way through the United States Congress. Most Americans have a great respect for the navy, and certainly in many countries it bears a proud tradition. But why should we forget that navies exist solely because of human hates and greeds and fears?

It is all very well to talk about righteous self-defense and "keeping your powder dry," but the need for defense persists simply because nations cannot agree to trust one another. Because of this degrading failure, we continue to shoot the cost of schoolhouses out of cannon mouths every few hours, just for practice. And some people cheer.

But if one can forget the real basis of armament, thrust aside—with the most unrealistic gesture of all—the tragic panoply of blood and tears, and look upon a naval building program as a sheer diplomatic maneuver, it is easy to find excuses. Here is how they run:

By the Washington and London treaties a certain naval strength was guaranteed the United States. It does not now possess that strength, although its comparable neighbors, Great Britain and Japan, virtually do. It is America's legal right to build as fast as it can to attain the treaty limits. And—so the argument goes—unless the United States has a treaty-strength navy built and building when the 1935 conference convenes, it cannot withstand Japan's demand for parity and may even be unable to retain parity with Britain. With considerable reason, it is pointed out that naval treaties which have succeeded best are those which were based on actual floating strength.

Talk of navies simply in terms of treaty rights, however, is superficial even from the viewpoint of the big navy advocate. The primary issue is: What size navy is required to perform the function of defending the United States? If we agree—as naval technicians did at the Washington and London conferences—that the American navy's job is simply to defend the United States' geographic sphere of influence, then perhaps full treaty strength is not required.

National defense, surely, extends to territorial United States, and in a big arc bounded by Alaska, Hawaii, the Panama Canal and the Caribbean. The navy needs to be able to withstand attack in that area, and whether it requires a force equal to that of Great Britain and two-fifths larger than Japan to perform this function is a technical question probably answerable in the negative. Because they still talk in "treaty" terms, the big navy advocates err in their own professional field.

If, however, the purpose of the American navy is "to check the imperialistic ambitions of Japan" then the United States is getting into very deep water indeed. It is openly inviting a naval race, and the only consequences of such a struggle are world anarchy. Moreover, the effect on the international situation of America's naval increase in the past year has been altogether bad. That is something to weigh in the balance. Defensible on treaty grounds though American building is, the strongest naval advocates cannot deny that it has done harm in American-Japanese and American-British relations. This is not an argument, it is a fact.

It is easy enough for Congress to vote the current bill, on the grounds that things look bad in the world and America is entitled by treaty to the authorized strength. But will naval building make things any better? To the contrary, it has already made things demonstrably worse.

Moreover, a good deal of unscrupulous pressure is being put on Congress. A malicious whispering campaign is on. It runs: "But, Senator, of course you know that there's going to be war between Russia and Japan as soon as the ice breaks up at Vladivostok. Secret information in the Navy Department proves it." Such talk runs through congressional lobbies like wildfire.

Now, nobody asserts that the Far Eastern situation is rosy. But it will be essential to see, a couple of months hence, whether these prophets of doom were right. And if they were wrong, the whole unsavory game should be pitilessly exposed. The lobbies which have rammed through armaments bills have been exposed before, and it looks as if another scandal were just around the corner.

Shopping for Social Justice

A LITTLE label with a big story. When Secretary Perkins stitched that tiny Blue Eagle label to the placket of a gay print dress, she initiated a great shopping guide for each American woman. This scrap of cloth, bearing the insigne of the NRA and a number indicating the manufacturer who produced the garment, tells a story no woman would wish to forget. It records in the garment factory a thirty-five-hour week and a minimum wage for skilled and unskilled labor—chiefly of woman workers, too. It guarantees the elimination of child labor and of work carried on in tenement houses, basements, and insanitary or unsafe buildings—if women purchasers do their part.

In the last two years many women, shocked by the newspaper disclosures of shameful working conditions grown out of cutthroat competition in the garment industry, have earnestly desired to buy and wear only those dresses made under decent regulations. But they have not always been able to tell the background of a dress they wished to buy. For a time the price was probable indication. It was likely that cutthroat prices were cheek by jowl with cutthroat conditions. As new seasons and new styles came in, however, with the consequent overturn of stock, even this was not a sure indication, especially in some of the smaller "bargain" shops.

Conscientious women found themselves increasingly bewildered. How to protect their industrial sisters? How to be sure that big-eyed little children had not bent over these decorative buttons for a wretched pittance when they had every right to be out playing or at school? So it is that this tiny label tells a big story. No woman hereafter need be in doubt. Intelligently and firmly she can take her stand. It may be a charming frock at a bargain price; but, "Where is the dress code label? I buy only those bearing the tag."

The shopper has the final say. Here is a sound piece of social and industrial work right to hand—and easy enough, considering its influence. By demanding garments bearing the dress code label, every woman takes part in the drive to push wrong conditions out of the garment trade, and lends definite encouragement to those who are active in bettering the industrial life of women everywhere.

Satirizing Justice

ONE can sympathize with the plaint of the legal profession as expressed in the leading editorial in the New York Law Journal, even while wondering at the failure of the editors to face the real issue which the editorial but touches.

The article in question deplores the lampooning of lawyers and judges on the screen, the stage and in the press. It declares that such satire undermines the confidence of the people in the judicial system, incites crime, lawlessness and the overthrow of government. After citing examples from current motion pictures and newspaper cartoons, the editorial avers, "There is too much of this sort of thing on the stage and too much of it in the newspapers."

This protest, while it may cause some thought in the ranks of the legal profession, will not, one suspects, bear much weight with the satirists. For the satirist or cartoonist looks upon his art, however unjustly it may be used on some occasions, as a mirror of the times. The newspaper reader who laughs at a cartoon does so because the flaw held up to ridicule is one with which he is already conversant. Had American politics not fallen into shady grooves of machine manipulation, flatulency and ineffectiveness, the musical comedy, "Of Thee I Sing," would not have attained such success or won a Pulitzer prize.

By the same token, when the newspaper reader laughs at a cartoon ridiculing lawyers and judges, he laughs at the presentation of faults he already believes to exist in the creaking system of American justice. The solution of the difficulty in this case lies primarily with the legal profession. It must clean its own house. It must turn its indignation upon the thousands of chiseling shysters, the gang-paid lawyers and politically subservient judges who are supplying the ammunition to the cartoonists. It must lend a sincere hand to the movement for simplification of legal procedure, for removal of petty, unnecessary technicalities and for making trials a fact-finding process rather than a contest of wits.

There are many such cartoons and satires today ridiculing the profession. But they come forth at the behest of a growing wave of indignation that is sweeping through the public consciousness at some of the glaring defects in the administration of justice. Let the legal profession launch a determined campaign to rid itself of the thousands of parasites that are causing the trouble. The immediate result would be a storm of applause that would be mirrored in cartoons backing the profession and holding up the real culprits to scorn and ridicule. But as long as the profession countenances and protects the tricksters, it must expect to share the derision mirrored in the lampoons.

Bay State Accepts Gang Challenge

A POLICEMAN'S life, if not a happy one, promises to be a busy one in Massachusetts if proposed drives against crime mature into action. No small part of the State's task of "beating the criminal" revolves around the determination of Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, state police head, to coördinate apprehension activities under some system of centralized supervision in which the State would take the leading part.

His idea seems to hold the solution to many crime problems in Massachusetts, particularly the inability, as yet, to cope with roving criminals whose freedom depends largely on the speed with which they can move about. Coördination has been proved in other states to be more effective against this type of criminal, operating usually in gangs organized by so-called "big shots" who direct maneuvers much as a field general behind the lines.

These roving gangs tackle only the big jobs—banks, mail trains, kidnaping, heavy pay rolls—leaving the small-town jobs to the petty criminal who spends most of his time in a single community. Obviously, the well-organized gang is the most vicious. The stakes are higher. The risks are greater. They constitute the most malignant crime problem, since the drive that would break them necessarily depends upon closer harmony between local and state police equipped with gun-power and transportation equal to if not better than that used by the criminal.

Operations of one gang in Greater Boston, who have wrested nearly $100,000 from the public in four months, forces General Needham's proposals into the foreground. Necessity is seen for abandonment of petty pride and jealousies that have engendered competition rather than coöperation between municipal police. The state police chief would educate enforcement agencies to think of themselves under broad service requirements rather than as local units. He would organize a state school from which all applicants for local police forces must graduate. He would equip all police cars with two-way radio sets as soon as practicable.

It is an encouraging sign that Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Attorney-General Joseph B. Warner, and Mr. Herbert C. Parsons, former commissioner of probation, have voiced opinions in The Christian Science Monitor in support of the idea of driving the "fear of capture" into the criminal conscience by coördinated police action.

They may rest assured that the public will demand that words be followed by actions.

Two Dollars

MOST of the discussion on the new United States monetary policy inaugurated by the President leaves out of consideration the fact that two dollars are being dealt with. One is the exchange dollar. The other is the domestic dollar. Prof. James H. Rogers touched this point but briefly and Prof. George F. Warren discussed other phases of price theory in their testimony before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee Monday. Yet on their advice the President is making changes in the exchange dollar in the expectation that those changes will be communicated to the domestic dollar. This expectation has excited much controversy.

The exchange dollar is the one that is translatable only into money of other nations. It tells us how much the dollar is worth in commodities and services. Under the gold bill the exchange dollar will be endowed with a price of 50-60 per cent of its old ratio. Hence the talk of a 50-60-cent dollar. It is now hovering on the edge of the upper limit; to be exact, 62.88 cents, or a 37 per cent depreciation.

There has not been so much as 37 per cent depreciation in the domestic dollar. Cost of living is of course the best index of what is happening to it. And, according to the latest index, published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, this shows a gain of 5.2 per cent in the six months ended December 31. Hence the domestic dollar has been depressed by that extent to about 95 cents. That, in other words, is its buying power in terms of domestic commodities and domestic services. This dollar has thus a long way to go before it comes abreast of the exchange dollar.

The link between the two dollars is hard to follow in theory. It is immediately apparent in the case of, say, cotton. Here is a commodity which flows into a world market which operates upon a single basic price. If the exchange dollar is artificially cheapened, and *can be kept artificially 'cheapened in terms of foreign currencies,* the basic price for cotton might remain the same, but it would be marked up in domestic dollars received by American sellers to the extent of depreciation. So much is clear. But the domestic dollar is something more than a cotton dollar. Its value is the average of the prices paid in dollars for all kinds of American commodities. And by far the greater number of them are little or not at all affected by world conditions.

The argument, therefore, seems to be on the side of those economists who have disputed the theory of the automatic connection between the two dollars. Mr. Leo Pasvolsky is the latest. He has prepared a scholarly memorandum for the Brookings Institution on the subject, which has just been published under the title of "Current Monetary Issues." Therein Mr. Pasvolsky, after an exhaustive analysis, comes to the conclusion that the connection

> is not general or horizontal in character, representing an automatic adjustment of all commodity prices to alterations in the price of gold. The price changes that take place begin with commodities passing into international commerce, and even these changes do not necessarily correspond closely with the depreciation of the currency. Their effect upon the general level of costs and prices within the country is indirect and, at best, slow. The extent to which the general domestic price level will rise is affected by a large variety of factors in the general business and fiscal situation, and the specific influence of currency depreciation cannot be dissociated from the operation of these other factors.

Mr. Pasvolsky supports these conclusions with a review of the experience of those countries which have depreciated their currencies. He finds that there is no support in their experience for the theory which "assumes that the commodity price level," or the internal buying power of the dollar, "changes in direct proportion to changes in the price of gold."

But such an analysis does not prove that the price-raising campaign within the United States (or domestic dollar depreciation) is bound to fail. It merely disproves the closeness and automatism of the link between the two dollars. There are many other methods in use which furnish an impetus behind the domestic price level. One only need be mentioned. This is the Administration's spending program. In pouring a billion and a quarter dollars a month into the nation's economic system, the Administration has adopted a device which will have a far more potent effect in depressing the domestic dollar than the depreciation of the exchange dollar. One need not worry very much, therefore, in inquiring whether the gold policy will work in putting the domestic dollar abreast of the exchange dollar when this other weapon is being employed to make it work.

Editorial Notes

However, the White House influence which was imposed to prevent the ousting of a vendor of the succulent goober from his thirty-year location near the executive mansion can hardly be classed as "peanut politics."

The action of the Federal Government in taking an option on his noiseless airplane hints of the possibility that a West Springfield (Mass.) inventor has hit upon a new form of silence that is golden.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Making of a Quarrel—Ephemeral American Architecture

IT IS impossible not to be impressed with the skill with which Washington is utilizing the bogey of war in the Far East to bolster up its demands for increased naval expenditures. More than once in this column, and elsewhere, I have dwelt upon the ease with which newspapers can be made the machinery for compelling a war. All that is necessary is for every item which seems to indicate dissension between nations to be emphasized and extended, and every bit of news of a friendly and harmonious nature to be suppressed or garbled. This is being done daily now by the American press with seeming encouragement from the national capital.

For example: The other day Mr. Hirota, new Japanese Foreign Minister, whose well-known antimilitarist convictions have led students of Far Eastern conditions to hope for a more peaceful attitude on the part of his nation, said that "between Japan and the United States there exists no question that is intrinsically difficult of solution." Sounds all right, doesn't it? A friendly word which it would seem difficult to distort. But could Washington take it at its face value? Not a bit. Some spokesman for the Government had to change it to "intrinsically impossible of solution." And thereupon they had to bring up the problem of Manchoukuo and recognition.

And again, an attaché of the State Department in the Far East division makes a speech in which he predicts impending trouble in the Far East. A Japanese statesman—or politician—as alert to make a point as are our own gentry of a similar stripe, discerns in the remarks a purposeful affront to his nation. The American speaker prefaced his speech with the statement that the views expressed were purely unofficial. But what of that? Every newspaper in Japan has for days been rolling the "insult" along until it may swell into a true casus belli. It is all recounted with gusto in the press.

A somewhat sensational writer from Washington avers that Japan and Russia were getting on amicably until "the State Department files were opened" to the latter Government. What the revelations were, he does not tell, but they were of a nature to enhance troubles in the Far East, and intensify the Administration's demand for a bigger navy.

Gravely we are told that Japan's demand for naval parity will create "international complications" when the conference on naval limitation meets two years hence. Just by way of making that demand less justifiable we are borrowing $238,000,000 for naval construction, and, in the Vinson bill, planning a naval building program unparalleled except in war times. Again the press teems with reasons for the huge naval program and in the reasons cited the name of Japan always bulks large.

If there were in the United States, as abroad, a powerful and sinister group of munitions makers intent on stirring up war for the sake of profit there could be little more done than is being done here. What is the explanation?

* * *

Fully forty years ago Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, who passed on in New York the other day, was striving to find the beginnings of an American architecture. Even before the Columbian Exposition in Chicago gave a real impetus to architectural design, her writings aroused interest in the little that the United States had to show. The hospitable pages of the Century—which in its day was a real force for artistic and literary progress—were always open to her, and the drawings by Joseph Pennell, who frequently illustrated her articles, gave added worth to her always sympathetic and stimulating discussion.

In her later days did this appreciative woman ever wander about the streets of New York and look at—or for—the buildings upon which she had placed the cachet of architectural approval? Many of those which she most enthusiastically applauded, and for which she must have expected a life at least longer than her own, have long since disappeared. The Vanderbilt château—at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, designed by Richard M. Hunt, is gone, and the dignified brownstone houses of other members of the same family on the block to the south of it have been cut in twain. Down in Lafayette Place the old De Vinne Press is so plastered with signs that the architectural excellence she described is no longer discernible, while on Madison Square, near by, the beautiful church in which Dr. Parkhurst once preached has been demolished, its stately malachite pillars now adorning a newspaper building in Hartford. As to the works of H. H. Richardson to whom she devoted a volume, they are falling before the pick of the wrecker in many towns. His Florentine edifice for Marshall Field's wholesale warehouse in Chicago, with its Brobdingnagian masonry, had all the ponderous permanence of the palace of the Medicis. Yet Chicago endured it for but two or three decades and its site is now a parking station.

"The works of the age of Pericles," wrote an eighteenth century British essayist, "lie at the foot of the Acropolis in indiscriminate ruin." At least, however, they outlived Pericles. Will the Empire State Building last long enough to see its rooms all rented?

War, Slavery and Their Abolition

WAR and slavery are two of the greatest obstacles to human welfare. Slavery, while still far too prevalent, operates within much narrowed limits. War, armaments and the armament industry together constitute one of the major problems of the present day, a problem whose solution is vital to civilization. A careful estimate of the number of slaves remaining is 5,000,000, mainly in China, Abyssinia, Arabia and the Persian Gulf region, and Liberia. The war system, on the other hand, is a present burden and threat to all.

What analogy is there between the two systems and the history of effort for their abolition and amelioration?

An examination of facts reveals some interesting similarities and differences, encouraging on balance to those working to end war. Both institutions are very ancient: they have been regarded as right and inevitable; both have had the sanction of religion: and around each grew up powerful vested interests. The slave trade, though bloody and cruel, was (and is) lucrative. Liverpool throve upon it, and it has been estimated that its corporation spent £10,000 in combating abolition of the trade. The "West Indians" represented active and retired owners, and commanded a powerful section in the British House of Commons. Bankers, mortgagees and merchants interested in the trade and in sugar plantations supported them.

The World War disclosed, if such disclosure were necessary, that war in its nature resembles slavery. It was the most colossal horror of history; and the money-making analogy is seen in the armament companies, with their huge profits gained from the miseries of men, women and children, their willingness to supply their deadly wares to potential friend and foe, and their unscrupulous methods of opposing disarmament. The name of Shearer at once suggests itself. It is true that the signing of a peace treaty releases humanity from the worst phases of the war system, while the slave, unless fortunately manumitted, is only released by death; but, under the conscription system, young men are never really free.

Protagonists of peace and disarmament are met with the statement that disarmament will involve national ruin. The same argument was applied to slavery. In 1783 Lord North said "he was afraid that it would be found impossible to abolish the slave trade . . . for it was a trade which had in some measure become necessary to almost every nation in Europe." The Mayor of Bristol in 1713 spoke of the trade as the "great support of our people"; and Alderman Sawbridge in 1788 prophesied the ruin of London if the trade were interfered with. The slave trade has gone so far as England is concerned, but the remains of London, Liverpool and Bristol are still quite considerable!

Abolition of the slave trade and slavery began with a few disinterested persons. Humanity will long tolerate evils, formerly regarded as necessary and eminently respectable; but when the public conscience reaches a certain point of enlightenment, persistent statement of the truth arouses that conscience, and evil customs and habits die. There is strong evidence that the churches are turning toward the theory that war is not only futile and stupid, but immoral: the now famous "Oxford resolution" and others made in the United States reveal a similar tendency in the mind of thinking young people; and the public utterances of an ever-increasing number of statesmen show that the same leaven is working among them.

Despite the obvious difficulties, this should encourage the many millions who are looking toward the day when the hand of the war system shall be lifted. It will be interesting to note, as disarmament proposals are further explored, whether the same thorough-going method will here also be found to be the simplest, and so be reached by common agreement.

International complications in the way of the abolition of war and armaments are probably greater than those confronting the anti-slavery leaders a century and a half ago: but, as Lord North pointed out, the international obstacles to the abolition of slavery and the slave trade were very real. The competition of slave-grown with free-grown sugar is an example. Such difficulties were overcome, and the difficulties attaching to the abolition of armaments and of war are not in their nature insuperable.

One thing is certain. This generation has such an opportunity to lift the whole race forward as seldom arises in the course of history. J. B. H.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Making Honesty Compulsory

FROM the beginning of time, organized society has concerned itself with the effort to protect the weak against the strong. Away back in the beginning of human relations there were honest men, easily exploited, and dishonest men who found ways of taking property away from the honest.

There is no means of legislating crookedness out of a crook. The deliberately dishonest will find loopholes through which to crawl, no matter what sort of laws are passed. Also, there is no way of making honest men, by law, into careful men. . . .

Fortunately, most men are honest. If that were not true, there would be no such thing as credit, upon which practically all business is based. But many are honest because it is the best policy, rather than inherently honest because they abhor the idea of doing injustice to anyone even when it is to their own profit.

The main purpose of the recent laws governing the practice of banking, the offering of securities for sale, the regulation of business and industry, is to make it more profitable to be honest than dishonest. That is what appeals to everybody, whether he is a crook or an honest man. . . .

All that law can do in this matter of honesty is to close some of the loopholes through which some of the big crooks crawled in the past. It cannot insure that a new crop of crooks will not find new methods of dishonesty.—*Ardsley (N. Y.) Sun.*

Teachers of the Great

THE Illinois State Teachers' Association is going to place a modest stone in a roadside cemetery near Petersburg, Ill., to mark the grave of Mentor Graham. Why? Because a man by that name found time, amid his duties as teacher of the village school in New Salem a century ago, to give pointers on books to read and things to study to the homely, gangling clerk in Offcutt's general store. He was, in short, Abraham Lincoln's counselor at the turning point. The Illinois teachers, we may be sure, would be the last to make the boast that a prairie schoolmaster bore the lighted taper from which Lincoln's great beacon caught its flame. Theirs is a profession of modesty and work and patience, and their remembrance of Mentor Graham is merely a quiet salute to a fellow worker. What the rest of us know is that some day someone will write a book about the teachers and tutors of great men and pay a debt of recognition long past due.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

A Congress of Lawyers

A STUDY of the professions of the members of the present Congress has been made by Frances M. Sadd, and is now in the Library of Congress. The gist of it follows:

	Senate	House		Senate	House
Business	10	87	Medicine	1	5
Law	68	256	Teaching	2	10
Journalism	3	7	Dentistry	1	3
Editing	3	6	Farming	4	20

In addition, there were three in the Senate and twenty-five in the House whose professions were not learned. . . .

The explanations for the predominance of the legal profession do not need to be gone into. The young law graduate runs for something as a matter of course, and since the making of laws is the principal business of a congress or a state legislature, these bodies tend to become filled with lawyers.

Yet there are too many of them. . . There needs to be a greater leaven of unlegal minds, to keep Congress and the legislatures a little closer to the people.—*Portland Oregonian.*